

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 DECEMBER 1981

Habib Mission

Talks in Israel, Saudi Arabia -- During separate meetings on 4 December with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, U.S. special envoy Philip Habib was told of Israel's concern over the continuing buildup of heavy arms in Lebanon by the PLO, Jerusalem radio's English service reported. The ministers also emphasized Israel's insistence that the Syrian missiles in Lebanon be removed. In a recorded interview broadcast by Jerusalem radio the next day, Shamir said he had told Habib that Israel will not tolerate for long the reinforcement and strengthening of the "terrorists" and that the United States must put a stop to this and find a solution. He noted that Habib is currently trying to prevent the situation from escalating, an approach which Israel accepts, but only for the moment. Jerusalem radio later reported that one of Habib's aims on this mission is to persuade the Syrians to withdraw some of their forces from Beirut and allow forces from Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan to take their place. However, the radio said, Sharon told Habib that Israel would oppose the entry of these additional Arab forces. A Jerusalem television report said Habib's mission has so far accomplished nothing.

According to Jerusalem radio, Habib reported to Israeli officials that Jordan's King Husayn assured that his government is doing everything possible to prevent terrorist activity against Israel from Jordanian territory.

Jerusalem radio reported Habib's departure from Israel on 5 December, and Riyadh radio said he met the next day with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Riyadh. The radio gave no details of the meeting.

ITIM noted that Habib then returned to Israel where, according to Jerusalem radio, he met with Foreign Minister Shamir to report on his talks in Saudi Arabia. According to the radio, he opined that Saudi Arabia would continue to be involved in efforts to obtain a settlement in Lebanon. He also reportedly complained to Shamir about the contents of his talks being publicized in Israel, which hampers his mission.

Syrian Comment -- In a strongly worded comment on Habib's mission, reported by Damascus radio, TISHRIN said as long as the United States continues to implement Israel's policy in the Middle East, it has no legal capacity to seek a solution to the problems in the region. It termed the U.S.-Israeli memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation a declaration of all-out war against the Arabs. TISHRIN went on to accuse Habib of coming to talk about the Syrian missiles in Lebanon in order to divert attention from the major issue, which is the U.S.-Israeli agreement. He has been told for the last time that the Syrian missiles are not a subject for discussion, it said. The paper also accused the United States of being behind the 29 November car bomb explosion in Damascus, which it said was an attempt to divert Syria's attention from the major issue. It concluded that if the United States wishes to achieve peace, it must first renounce its agreement with Israel and begin to follow "moral and political" logic.

Palestinian Reaction -- According to the clandestine Voice of Palestine Radio, Khalil al-Wazir, Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, told the Beirut magazine MONDAY MORNING that Habib's mission is part of a plan to liquidate the PLO and Palestinian and progressive joint forces on the pretext of bolstering the ceasefire in southern Lebanon. Al-Wazir asserted that the plan envisages strengthening UNIFIL and transforming it into a deterrent force that will prevent arms supplies from reaching the Palestinian Revolution and Lebanese Nationalist Movement joint forces. In a comment on the mission, Voice of Palestine claimed Habib is bringing the "seeds of disaster" and plots based on U.S. and Israeli interests, rather than a solution to the Lebanese problem. It said Habib is trying to revive the missile crisis in order to find a solution to the Lebanese problem that will satisfy Tel Aviv.

Lebanon

Reports broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon radio over the weekend said parts of Beirut were subjected to artillery and rocket fire from the western area of the city. A 7 December Voice of Lebanon report claimed the firing, which it blamed on "alien armed men," continued until after midnight Sunday.

In the south, UNIFIL forces exchanged fire with Christian militia troops attempting to take supplies to their colleagues on Hill 880, which the UNIFIL troops are surrounding, Jerusalem radio reported. On 4 December, Christian militia leader Maj Sa'd Haddad told the Voice of Hope radio that UNIFIL forces had stopped giving food and water to the besieged militia on Hill 880. He declared that this was tantamount to killing Free Lebanese people, as the PLO "terrorists" do.

Libya

Denial of Assassination Plots -- Accusing the United States of launching a "frenzied and hostile" propaganda campaign against Libya, Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio branded as "lies" reports that Libya had sent mercenaries to the United States to assassinate President Ronald Reagan and that Lebanese security forces had discovered a Libyan plot to assassinate U.S. special envoy Habib while he was in Beirut. Such stories, the radio said, reflect U.S. "terrorist" policy against Libya.

Al-Qadhdhafi Interview -- According to AFP, Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi told the Italian daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA that he has "lost all confidence" in the U.S. administration, which he described as a "megalomaniac government" that persecutes the weak in order to show its strength and that needs to create external enemies in order to survive. AFP said Al-Qadhdhafi told the interviewer that, "if necessary," Libya would reconsider its nonaligned position.

Egypt

Mubarak Interview -- In an interview President Hosni Mubarak granted to OCTOBER magazine, the text of which was carried by MENA, he expressed his disappointment at the results of the Fes summit conference, asserting that a successful summit would have strengthened Egypt's position. However, he said, Israel has gained from the failure of the summit because the Arabs are divided again. Mubarak said he would be willing to visit any Arab country, but only if that country had good intentions and the aim of the visit was clear. He added that he will visit Israel in February.

Turning to domestic issues, Mubarak revealed that he is holding consultations with Egyptian economists to devise a new national economic policy. He declined to reveal any details, saying the consultations have not been completed. The president also stressed his determination to fight corruption, stating that he would take anyone to court in cases of "deviations or indiscipline." He denied that the Egyptian people were not saddened at the death of the late President Anwar as-Sadat, but claimed that they were afraid to show their grief because the death was caused by sudden, violent terror and there was a plan to assassinate anyone who marched in the funeral procession.

Assassination Trial -- On 5 December the military court resumed the trial of those accused of assassinating President as-Sadat, Cairo radio reported. The radio said the defense submitted some demands and arguments, but gave no further details. It added that two prosecution witnesses testified and that the trial will continue on 7 December.

Veil, Hurd Visits -- Cairo radio reported that President Mubarak held talks with European Parliament Speaker Simone Veil on 6 December. European participation in the Sinai Multi-national Force and Observers (MFO) was among the topics discussed, Veil said afterwards. Earlier, the radio noted that British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd visited Egypt briefly on 4 December and held talks with his Egyptian counterpart Dr Butrus Ghali on a number of subjects, including European participation in the MFO.

Chadian Delegation -- According to MENA, President Mubarak received a Chadian delegation headed by Justice Minister Kassire Delwa Koumakoye on 6 December. After the meeting, Koumakoye said Egyptian-Chadian relations will shortly be restored.

PLO

DPFPLP Leader's Statement -- The Voice of Palestine broadcast a statement by a "responsible information source" from the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFPLP) denying that DPFPLP leader Nayir Hawatimah had made a statement in Prague about the Palestinian situation and the PLO Executive Committee's position on "current developments." On 4 December the Italian news agency ANSA had quoted Hawatimah as telling journalists in Prague that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was isolated when he defended the Saudi Middle East peace plan at the last PLO Executive Committee meeting. According to ANSA, Hawatimah said 'Arafat was voted down 14 to 1 on this issue.

Qaddumi on U.S. Contacts -- According to KUNA, PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi told the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN that the PLO and the United States have had low-level contacts. However, he accused the United States of using the meetings as "procrastination tactics" and of not really wanting a just peace in the Middle East. Qaddumi added that the U.S.-Israeli memorandum on strategic cooperation has turned the United States into a direct enemy of the Arabs.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

INA reported on 4 December that Iraqi forces had launched a new counteroffensive in the Susangerd region the night before and that the first stage had been successfully completed. It added that 4,000 Iranians had been killed and 152 tanks destroyed during Iraq's "offensive" over the preceding 6 days. Iraqi Armed Forces communiques carried by INA and Baghdad radio over the weekend claimed another 1,551 Iranians were killed in the Susangerd region. They also said four Iranian aircraft were shot down and admitted the loss of two Iraqi fighters. On 6 December INA reported that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn returned to Baghdad after a week long tour of the battlefield.

On the other hand, a 4 December Tehran radio report claimed Iranian forces had crushed the Iraqi counteroffensive in the Susangerd region, while another radio report said Iranian gendarmerie took up positions in the town of Bostan, near Susangerd, after it was cleared of Iraqi troops. On the same day, PARS reported that 500-600 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded in another "abortive" Iraqi offensive in the Ilam region on 3 December. The next day PARS reported another 370 Iraqis died in an unsuccessful attempt to regain Sableh bridge near Bostan. According to a 5 December Tehran radio report, 17 Iraqi aircraft had been shot down over the preceding 4 days and armed forces communiques broadcast by Tehran radio over the weekend claimed another 3 Iraqi aircraft were downed. President 'Ali Khamene'i told a Tehran radio correspondent that since the Iranian offensive began on 29 November, 2,500 Iraqi troops have been killed.

Iraq

INA reported that after a 5 December meeting with USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy Chairman Pavel Gilashvili, who had arrived in Baghdad at the head of a Soviet delegation, First Deputy Prime Minister Yaha Yasin Ramadan expressed satisfaction with the level and development of Iraqi-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

Gulf Affairs

GCC Request to Oman -- Citing the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS, AFP reported that five members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) asked the sixth member, Oman, to reduce its military cooperation with the United States, in return for which the Council pledged to pressure the PDRY to stop meddling in Omani affairs. The report followed a denial last week by the Saudi information minister of a Washington POST story that the GCC had offered Oman \$1.2 billion to refuse military facilities to foreign forces. QNA reported a similar denial of that story by Omani Information and Youth Affairs Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas and the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH said the GCC secretary general also denied it.

Kreisky Tour -- KUNA reported the arrival of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Kuwait on 5 December on the first stop of a tour that will include Bahrain and the UAE. KUNA reports the next day noted that Kreisky held separate meetings with the amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, and with Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah. Before leaving Kuwait, Kreisky held a press conference during which he asserted that Israel does not want to see a solution to the Palestinian problem and urged the Palestinians to persist in demanding their rights, KUNA reported. It added that he also spoke favorably of the Saudi peace plan. Monte Carlo radio said while he was in Kuwait, Kreisky met with Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hassan. WAKH later reported Kreisky's arrival in Bahrain on the second leg of his tour.

Israel

The Jerusalem POST reported on 6 December that the general strike in the Gaza Strip continued over the weekend and that some 400 schoolchildren from the area were arrested after clashing with security forces.

Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio reported that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon would meet the Yamit action committee on 7 December.

Afghanistan

Citing travellers' accounts, AFP reported an intensive three-pronged attack by Soviet and Afghan troops on the rebel-held city of Qandahar. It said the operation, which lasted from 26 November to 2 December, led to unprecedented casualties but that the rebels did not give up control of the city.

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ARAFAT REPORTEDLY 'ISOLATED' OVER SAUDI PLAN

AU042020 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 4 Dec (ANSA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chief of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, was isolated when he defended the Saudi peace plan for the Middle East at the last meeting of PLO leaders, according to Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine today.

Hawatimah made the remark in Prague where he is on an official four day visit. He claimed that 'Arafat was voted down 14 to 1 in that last PLO Central Committee meeting when he sought to defend the plan.

Devised by Saudi Prince Fahd, the plan calls for the creation of a Palestinian state along the Gaza strip and on the West Bank, having eastern Jerusalem as its capital, and states that all nations in the region should live in peace, a clause has been interpreted as indirect recognition of Israel.

Hawatimah called it a vile plan and claimed that 'Arafat represented the Palestinian bourgeoisie inside the PLO. All of the other PLO representatives were against the Saudi plan on principle, according to the front leader.

Hawatimah also charged that Saudi Arabia introduced the scheme so as to perpetuate U.S. imperialism in the Mideast. Riyadh will repropose it again in April when the final stage of the Camp David accords will be achieved with the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai, he said. This is so as to create more problems within the PLO, he added.

Hawatimah said that leftwing forces within the Palestinian resistance would bring forth their positions strongly within the PLO to roll back the Palestinian bourgeoisie. He stressed the need for the PLO to deepen its alliance with the rejection front on the one hand, and the socialist states led by the USSR on the other, so as to block further divisions within the Arab world.

As to the decision of France, Britain, Italy and Holland to send troops into the Sinai as part of peace force, the front leader said that this was a partial abandonment of the Venice declaration and a yielding to U.S. pressures.

He declined to specify whether the PLO would ask Arab countries to invoke sanctions or other forms of reprisal action against these four Western European states.

Hawatimah Statement Denied

NC051326 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1305 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Statement by 'responsible information source' in the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine -- date and place not specified]

[Text] Certain news agencies have reported statements attributed to Comrade Nayif Hawatimah regarding the Palestinian situation and the PLO Executive Committee stand on current developments. The Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine affirms that these statements are groundless and that Comrade Hawatimah did not make any press statement on this issue in Prague.

KHALIL AL-WAZIR INTERVIEWED ON HABIB MISSION

JN061851 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Beirut -- Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] -- Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has declared that the mission of Philip Habib, the U.S. President's special envoy to the Middle East, constitutes part of a plan to liquidate the PLO and Palestinian and progressive joint forces under the guise of working to bolster the ceasefire which has been in effect in southern Lebanon since last July. In an interview published today by the Lebanese English-language magazine MONDAY MORNING, he added that this plan was laid down by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig during his meeting in Cancun with the EEC foreign ministers.

Brother Abu Jihad pointed out that the plan stipulates bolstering UNIFIL, transforming it into a deterrent force and deploying it in the sectors where the joint forces of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement are currently stationed, thus preventing these forces from being supplied with arms, in an attempt to place them under siege.

Brother Abu Jihad added that Philip Habib's current tour in the Middle East region is to expedite the implementation of these procedures, particularly now that Washington has promised Tel Aviv that it will achieve Israel's goals by political means.

Discussing the ceasefire in Lebanon, Brother Abu Jihad affirmed the Palestinian Revolution's intention to abstain from launching military operations from southern Lebanon so as not to give Israel a pretext for attack.

MONDAY MORNING quotes Brother Abu Jihad as saying that his tour in the GDR and Hungary and his talks with the two states' officials had resulted in military cooperation, adding that an agreement was signed between the PLO and Hungary which stipulates that the PLO be supplied with arms and training for its military cadres.

On Syrian-Palestinian relations following the Fes summit, Brother Abu Jihad described these as good. He said it was unlikely that there would be dissension within the ranks of the resistance because of the Fes summit's failure.

He added: The PLO Executive Committee adopted several procedures to bolster the organization's unity, indicating that such procedures stipulate that joint military action be developed, calling on all the Palestinian organizations to mobilize and establishing an Executive Council and a military committee for the occupied territories which include representatives from all the Palestinian organizations.

'ARAFAT TO VISIT GREECE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER

NC060744 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] last night received the Greek ambassador to Lebanon. It has been learned that the meeting dealt with the latest developments in the Arab and international situations and the bilateral relations between the PLO and Greece.

In Athens, an official source has stated that Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar will pay a 3-day visit to Greece in the middle of this month in response to an invitation by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

Responsible circles in Greece have expressed their belief that the talks which Papandreou will hold with Brother Abu 'Ammar will consecrate Greece's legal recognition of the PLO.

The organ of the Greek Socialist Movement has said that Brother Abu 'Ammar's talks with Papandreou will not be limited to the situation in the Middle East, but will deal with the problems caused by nuclear weapons in the world, particularly in Europe and the Mediterranean.

GULF AFFAIRSOMAN REPORTEDLY ASKED TO REDUCE U.S. TIES

NC042248 Paris AFP in English 2235 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Manama, 4 Dec (AFP) -- Five members of the Gulf Cooperation Council have asked the sixth, the Sultanate of Oman, to reduce its military cooperation with the United States, it was reported in Kuwait.

The newspaper AL-QABAS quoted a "high official from the Gulf" yesterday to the effect that Oman, in exchange for complying with the request, was offered a pledge that the council would intervene with South Yemen to stop meddling in Omani affairs.

Oman, according to the same report, specified that it wanted Aden to do three things: to cease extending aid to guerrillas in the Dhofar area of Oman adjacent to South Yemen, to cease its anti-Sultanate press and radio campaigns, and to extend diplomatic recognition to the Omani regime.

The Cooperation Council, whose leading member is Saudi Arabia, also includes in addition to Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

The AL-QABAS source said the council had also offered Oman 2,000 million dollars in development aid, but Kuwaiti Minister of State 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn told the same newspaper no such decision had been taken. But the question may have been debated, observers believe.

The AL-QABAS report followed shortly after a Washington POST story saying that the Gulf states had offered Oman 1,200 million dollars if it ceased to grant military facilities to the United States. The story was denied by Riyadh yesterday and angrily denounced by Oman today.

Both stories precede the imminent Omani phase of this year's U.S. military exercises in the Middle East staged under the code name "Bright Star", in which 1,000 American soldiers are to land in Oman on December 6 and 7.

The maneuvers are held under an (?agreement) signed between Muscat and Washington on June 5, 1980 giving America access to Oman's ports and airports. To forestall its Gulf partners' objections, Oman had obtained from Washington that it reduce the length and scope of these maneuvers. The Americans have also announced they were abandoning the project of a new military airport in the Sultanate's south, because of budgetary difficulties.

That declaration was issued as the six Gulf states were holding a summit meeting in Riyadh on November 11 during which they agreed, in principle, to develop a joint defense system, stressing the council's neutrality and the necessity to bar "foreign fleets and bases" from the area.

'Abdallah Bisharah, the council's secretary general, has since been attempting to avoid polarization in the Arab Peninsula's south, such as illustrated by differences between South Yemen and Oman, respectively aligned with the Soviet Union and the United States.

Council Denies POST Report

GF051728 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], yesterday denied the report published by the U.S. newspaper, the Washington POST and carried by AFP citing a Saudi Government official that Saudi Arabia and other GCC members asked Oman during the GCC summit meeting last November to refuse to grant military facilities to the United States and that if it accedes to this request Oman will be granted \$1.2 billion as compensation.

In a statement to AS-SIYASAH, the GCC secretary general, who arrived in Kuwait yesterday, said he had no thought on the subject and that there is no truth whatsoever in such reports.

Omani Minister Denial

GF041205 Doha QNA in Arabic 1116 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Muscat, 4 Dec (QNA) -- Omani Information and Youth Affairs Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas today strongly condemned tendentious reports regarding a sum of money being offered by an Arab Gulf state to the Sultanate of Oman in return for not granting any military facilities to foreign forces in the region. In an exclusive statement to the QNA correspondent in Muscat, the Omani minister welcomed the statement by Saudi Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani in which he stressed the strength of Gulf ties.

In his statement Ar-Rawwas emphasized that the Gulf march approved by their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council enjoys Oman's full support and sincere understanding.

The Omani information and youth affairs minister said: The eagerness of Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman, his government and the Omani people to strengthen ties of blood and consecrate the Gulf cooperation march -- so that it will become the firm rock on which all attempts at foreign interference are shattered -- demonstrates the sincerity of the Omani stand. That stand has always been a true reflection of the interests of the peoples of the area and of their desire for stability.

BAHRAIN

AUSTRIA'S KREISKY ARRIVES FOR TALKS 6 DEC

GF061551 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1440 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Manama, 6 Dec (WAKH) -- Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived here from Kuwait today on a 2-day visit to Bahrain within his tour of a number of countries in the region.

Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and acting prime minister, led those who welcomed Dr Kreisky. Bahraini ministers and senior officials also took part in the reception ceremony.

The Austrian chancellor is accompanied by Josef Staribacher, minister of commerce, trade and industry; Kurt Steyrer, minister of health and environment; Dr Franz Schmidt, Austrian ambassador to Bahrain; and a number of Austrian officials.

The Austrian chancellor will hold official talks with senior Bahraini officials on bilateral relations and means of developing them in various fields, the situation in the Middle East and overall international issues of mutual interest.

Meeting With Amir

GF070904 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Manama, 7 Dec (WAKH) -- The amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and the delegation accompanying him in Manama this morning. The chancellor is currently visiting Bahrain as part of his tour of the region.

Bilateral relations and means to bolster them were reviewed during the meeting, in addition to current Arab and international developments, particularly issues pertaining to the Middle East question.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and acting prime minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs; and Dr 'Ali Muhammad Fakhru, the minister of health and acting education minister.

PAPER CRITICIZES SINAI MULTINATIONAL PEACE FORCE

GF051119 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0655 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Manama, 5 Dec (WAKH) -- The Bahraini weekly paper Al-ADWA' asks about the implications of the formation of the Sinai multinational force. The paper notes that this force will be located on Egyptian territory and not Israeli. This force will prevent any Egyptian precautionary military preparations against Israel, isolate Egypt from the Arab world and guarantee the Israeli right of navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba, which is regarded as a strategic outlet by the enemy of Africa and the Indian Ocean.

In today's editorial, the paper warns the Arab countries against the danger of the participation of Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands in the Sinai multinational force after these countries had abstained from supporting the Camp David accords. Al-ADWA' concludes by urging the Arab leaderships to realize the danger of the participation of West European countries in this force at a time when these countries adopted the Venice declaration that supports the right of Palestinian people to self-determination.

KUWAIT

AUSTRIA'S KREISKY PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT 5-6 DEC

Report on Arrival

LD051436 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1419 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Dec (KUNA) -- Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived in Kuwait today on the first leg of a Gulf tour that will also take him to Bahrain and the UAE.

He was welcomed at the airport by Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd Al-'Abdallah As-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah Al-Ahmad As-Sabah, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd Al-'Aziz Husayn and Minister of Finance and Planning 'Abd Al-Latif al-Hamad.

Kreisky, who is accompanied by a large delegation, will hold talks with Kuwaiti officials on the crisis in the Middle East, the Palestine question and ways to bolster bilateral relations in the economic, oil and other areas.

He will meet with the Kuwaiti amir tomorrow morning.

Dinner Party

LD051812 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd Al-'Abdallah As-Salim As-Sabah, gave a dinner party at 1930 today at the Peace Palace in honor of Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky.

The dinner was attended by the speaker of the Parliament, ministers and a number of high officials.

The deputy prime minister, foreign minister and acting minister of information, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, visited Dr Bruno Kreisky at 1900 today at his residence at the peace palace. Dr Kreisky received the members of the Austrian community in Kuwait at 1830.

Meeting With Amir

LD060910 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0824 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Dec (KUNA) -- Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky held a closed meeting here today with the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

It was officially announced that during the meeting bilateral relations and the various ways to develop them as well as the international situation in general were discussed.

Dr Kreisky will hold a round of talks with the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, following which he will hold a press conference before his departure this afternoon for Bahrain on a similar official visit.

The Austrian chancellor will also visit the United Arab Emirates.

KUNA on Talks

LD071332 Kuwait KUNA in English 1057 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Dec (KUNA) -- His Highness the Crown Prince and Premier Shayk Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah received at the Council of Ministers at 10 a.m. today visiting Austrian Chancellor Dr. Bruno Kreisky and the delegation accompanying him.

Quarter of an hour later official talks started between the two parties with the crown prince presiding over the Kuwaiti side and Chancellor Kreisky heading his country's team.

The Kuwaiti group included Deputy Premier, Foreign Minister and acting Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Finance and Planning Minister and head of the mission of honour 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad, Minister of Public Health Dr. 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Awadi, Undersecretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Rashed 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid and director of the crown prince's office 'Abd al-Latif al-Bahr.

The Austrian delegation comprised Federal Minister for Trade and Industry Dr. Josef Staribacher, Federal Minister for Health and Environmental Protection Dr. Kurt Steyrer in addition to other senior officials of the accompanying delegation.

A closed meeting was then held between Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah and Dr. Bruno Kreisky.

The talks dealt with bilateral relations and methods of fostering them in various spheres in addition to international issues of mutual concern.

Separate meetings were held later between ministers of commerce and industry and public health and their Austrian counterparts.

Press Conference

LD061438 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1217 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Dec (KUNA) -- Visiting Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky today asserted that Israel does not want to see a solution to the Palestinian problem. At the same time he urged the Palestinians to persist in demanding their rights.

In a press conference held here today on the second and final day of his visit to this Arab Gulf state, Kreisky said: "Israel does not want to negotiate to solve the Palestinian problem." He also said: "The establishment of a Palestinian state neighboring Israel would be a reasonable solution to the Middle East conflict."

The Austrian chancellor called on the Palestinians to persist in demanding their rights and said: "It is not enough to demand one's right once or twice. One must persist in doing so. There are always new people in politics, and policies change; so do governments. I suggest that the Palestinians persist in demanding their rights. Such demands are nothing new to them, because the opportunity to enjoy their rights has not presented itself yet. They must continue this difficult process."

He said any efforts to resolve the Middle East conflict without the participation of the Palestinians would be "nonsense."

Dr Kreisky recalled the numerous attempts he made to persuade successive American presidents that it is impossible to solve the Middle East crisis without the participation of the Palestinian people.

Regarding this appeal to the Palestinians to make their own proposals for solving the Palestinian issue, he said he wanted to make the Palestinians understand that it is their duty to explain their legitimate rights to the world. He stressed that he supports a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis and that he is working energetically to this end.

On his talks in Kuwait with the Amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, and others, he said he explained European public opinion, which has become convinced that a solution of the Middle East crisis cannot be achieved without a solution to the Palestinian issue, which is the key.

The Austrian leader's talks with Kuwaiti officials concerned bilateral relations and means to develop them in various fields as well as international issues of mutual interest.

The Austrian chancellor said his visit to Kuwait, which falls within a Gulf tour that will take him to Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, aims briefly at two things: first, to strengthen the good bilateral relations existing between the two countries and to discuss the reasons for the relations between Kuwait and Austria having not developed at the same level as those between Austria and other Arab countries. He pointed out that the second aim is to acquaint himself with the views of Kuwaiti politicians vis-a-vis the Middle East crisis.

He talked about a change in European public opinion regarding the Middle East crisis, a change that has come about after considerable efforts, and he demanded a similar change in the American view.

Answering a question on the probabilities of success for a European initiative to resolve the Middle East crisis peacefully, the Austrian chancellor said the movement that has started in Europe cannot be stopped. It would be impossible for any European ruler or official to try to stop the movement. He was referring to the EEC countries' initiative to participate in finding a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis.

An EEC declaration on the Middle East crisis issued in June last year called for the participation of the PLO in any future negotiations in the area.

Chancellor Kreisky said the Saudi initiative to settle the Middle East crisis peacefully put forward by Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd has been very formulated. He expressed his belief that this plan could not disappear and that the parties concerned should discuss it.

He said many plans have been put forward to solve the Middle East crisis, and the putting forward of more plans will help in finding a solution. He added that there are several plans being discussed and that when they are finalized and the international circumstances are favorable, it will be possible to reach a positive solution.

Regarding the recently signed U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation agreement, the Austrian leader said: My frank opinion is that the situation in the Middle East constitutes the biggest danger on the international scene as a result of the American alliance with Israel and Syrian alliance with the Soviet Union.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti news agency, Chancellor Kreisky described the strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel as a unique way of compensating Israel for the AWACS planes that the United States has agreed to sell to Saudi Arabia. He said: There is nothing new in the agreement, but it complicates matters still further.

He added: Tomorrow Syria and the Soviet Union will do the same thing, because the Soviet Union supports Syria and the United States supports Israel. The two superpowers are involved in the area.

Chancellor Kreisky said Israel will face international isolation if it maintains its current policy at a time when European and American public opinion is changing in favor of the Arab cause.

He said Israel must realize the importance of the economic relations linking Europe and the Arab states; they are stronger than at any time in the past.

The Austrian chancellor said he had informed Israeli Minister of Interior Yosef Burg during a meeting he had with him in Vienna last week that the Israeli Government will become more isolated, because the Israelis do not do anything for peace and because they are tackling the problem in the wrong way by concentrating on the autonomy negotiations for the occupied West Bank without discussing the formation of a Palestinian state.

In answer to a question concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war, which is 15-months old now, Kreisky said this war will die in the long run. He stressed that no one will come out of it victorious.

Chancellor Kreisky stressed the importance of economic cooperation between the Arab world and Europe, and he said the European states need the Arab world more than they need the United States. He said: I believe that the natural and normal partner of the Arab world is Europe.

Cooperation Agreement

LD061344 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1221 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Dec (KUNA) -- Kuwait and Austria signed here today an economic, industrial and technical cooperation agreement, the first such agreement to be signed by the two countries. The agreement, which comes in the wake of the visit of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to this Arabian Gulf state, calls for the setting up of a special committee between the countries to discuss various aspects of bilateral cooperation.

The agreement was signed on behalf of Austria by Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry, Josef Staribacher, and on behalf of the Kuwaiti side by Minister of Trade and Industry Jasim al-Marzuq.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti news agency Mr al-Marzuq said the agreement will encourage and strengthen bilateral cooperation. He noted that the agreement will be valid for 5 years and that it will be renewed automatically. He said it will regulate cooperation between the two countries in the implementation of economic, industrial, technical and social projects and also in the areas of industry, mining, agriculture and irrigation.

He said the committee will present its recommendations and proposals concerning bilateral cooperation to the governments of the two countries.

Departure for Bahrain

LD061542 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1317 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 6 Dec (KUNA) -- Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has concluded his visit to Kuwait and has departed today for Bahrain on the second stage of his Gulf tour that will also take him to the UAE.

During his visit Chancellor Kreisky held talks with the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah and other Kuwait officials concerning bilateral relations, the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue.

CONTACTS TO RETURN EGYPT TO ARAB FOLD REPORTED

LD051012 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0818 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Dec (KUNA) -- Kuwait AL-ANBA' reports today that Moroccan Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta will visit Cairo shortly within the framework of contacts to bring Egypt back to the Arab fold from which it was expelled after it concluded its peace treaty with Israel in March 1979.

In a dispatch by its Cairo correspondent quoting "informed sources," the paper says that the contacts had been begun by Somali President Siad Barre and followed up by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri. Talk about the possible return of Egypt to the Arab League intensified after the assassination of President as-Sadat last October. All the Arab countries, with the exception of Somalia, Sudan and Oman, boycotted Egypt after the conclusion of the treaty with the Zionist state.

AL-ANBA' adds that Cairo is trying to "make contacts for its return to the Arab fold prior to the visit later this month to Egypt by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig so that such a return would not be interpreted as having been accomplished as a result of American intervention."

SAUDI ARABIA

HABIB ARRIVES IN RIYADH, MEETS WITH FAHD

LD061156 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] His Royal Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, received Philip Habib, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's special envoy, at 1415 this afternoon in the royal offices. The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Richard William Murphy.

Mr Habib arrived in Riyadh last night in the context of his current tour of the region.

Habib Departs

LD062016 Riyadh SPA in English 1910 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 6 Dec (SPA) -- U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib left here this evening after a 1-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

MUBARAK OCTOBER INTERVIEW ON FES, ARAB UNITY

NC050906 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Dec (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has stated that he has no objection in going to any Arab country provided that "a basis of understanding" precedes the visit, in a sense that the way to that Arab country is paved with good intentions by the other side and that the aim is clear.

President Mubarak expressed wishes of success for any sincere endeavor and any Arab initiative because our aim is one. We have tried and succeeded. Let somebody else try and we shall bless his success.

Regarding what has happened at the Fes conference, President Husni Mubarak said in an interview with the Cairo OCTOBER magazine to be published 6 December that he regrets very much what has happened and wished the Arabs' policies and decisions were united so as to "achieve anything that would strengthen our front and accelerate our march toward peace even if this is achieved through any other way so that they would not blame Camp David when their views got confused and their resolutions were muddled up, whether in the past or at present."

President Mubarak added that had the Arabs succeeded in their recent endeavor, Egypt's position would have been strengthened -- Egypt which is continuing its march with obvious success. President Mubarak said that this is not the end and the Arab brothers must rethink.

The following is the text of President Husni Mubarak's interview with OCTOBER magazine:

Question: Before the summit conference convened in Fes, you committed yourself to halting the attack on any Arab country, even the countries which continue to attack Egypt, and so did all the Egyptian information media so that it may not be said that we have interfered, obstructed, or rejoiced at the misfortunes of others and that we have created a rejection when we concluded a treaty with Israel. If the Arabs adopt rejection and rejection of the rejection -- and today we do not know what the new name is for what has happened to Prince Fahd's initiative -- what do you think has happened and what is going to happen and why?

President Mubarak: I would have liked not to comment on what has happened. This is not the end. The Arab brothers must rethink. It is true that I very much regret what has happened and would have wished the Arabs' policies and decisions were united so as to achieve anything that would strengthen our front and accelerate our march for the sake of peace, even if this could be achieved through any other way so that they would not blame Camp David when their views got confused and their resolutions were muddled up, whether in the past or at present. I wish that this will not happen to them in the future. Had the Arabs succeeded in their recent endeavor, Egypt's position would have been strengthened -- Egypt which is continuing its march with obvious success. However much I tried to be reserved in my expressions, I would not be able to conceal my sadness for what has happened at the Fes conference. Some short sighted people might imagine that this failure has pleased us. Never, because this failure is going to have repercussions on the Arab nation. I believe that despair has been a characteristic of many people as well. His Majesty King Hassan II surprised the whole world with much bitterness and disappointment. If I have comments to make, it is this: I implore God to guide the Arab brothers as he has guided us toward this sound solution which is based on sincerity and courage.

I do not know what could possibly have happened had Israel accepted Prince Fahd's initiative. But now Israel has achieved much more than what it wanted. The Arabs are again divided and agreeing to disagree has become the Arab rule. It is as if the Arabs seize every high-level opportunity to disagree; it is as if the Arabs, when holding a summit to discuss a fateful Arab issue, do so not for the purpose of rising above all disagreements but so that, regrettably, the division would be strong and the fall (?resounding).

Question: Since you do not wish to make any comment which the Arabs might consider an interference or an attempt at interfering, is the idea of your initiative to go to any Arab capital to break the barrier of rejection, gloating or failure still standing? Or have we reached or have the Arabs reached the end of the road with us? Or is it the general feeling in the Arab world that next April will be the culmination of the Egyptian policy's success and the Arab policy's failure that makes this initiative impossible because it would be an act of haughtiness towards the Arabs?

President Mubarak: [I have no objection in going to any Arab country. I say this sincerely.) But this visit must be preceded by "a basis of understanding" -- that is, the road to that Arab country must be paved with good intentions by the other side and the aim must be clear. As far as I am concerned, I wish success to every sincere endeavor and any Arab initiative because our aim is one. We have tried and succeeded. Let somebody else try and we will bless his success. However, should the visit appear to be (merely) a trip undertaken by an Egyptian president, the situation cannot tolerate such luxury. We can see in the world around us how the leaders meet, what their issues are, and how they are studied and calculated. I do not reject this idea but I shall keep, maintain and promote it. I regard it as possible at any time, but with the necessary conditions which I have mentioned.

Question: Following the assassination of the departed leader, for ambiguous reasons, the tone of the Arab information media and the official's statements have changed when they talk about Egypt and about the start of your era -- the era of "continuity and stability." At the same time, we are countering what the Arab newspapers are saying, not with criticism but with welcome and reassurance. This new behavior in the Arab world has led to a general impression that they (the Arabs) want to tell us that the disagreement was between them and the departed leader and not between their countries and Egypt -- that is, the disagreement was about the person and not about the principle, and now that the person has gone, there is no disagreement between them and you. Do you believe that the disagreement between Egypt and the Arab states was really a personal one?

President Mubarak: I do not wish to comment on or even to say no or yes on this matter. There are disagreements which I do not wish to stir up, and there are pains which I do not wish to stir. I do not wish to pour salt on the wound, as the saying goes, but I wish to wipe dry the blood and the tears.

I wish to make this one of the phases of Egyptian-Arab relations. It is of interest to me that we start a new phase. I do not wish to disappoint the brothers who aspire for an understanding. I shall not answer the states which continue to attack Egypt violently, like Iraq for example, and I am not prepared to waste time or dissipate energy on what does not benefit Egypt and the Palestinian cause. For many years we have tried to use the tongue, but what was the result? We achieved nothing except through hard work, both in war and peace. Work for peace has been arduous and we are glad about what we have achieved with the Israeli friends. They too must be glad.

Question: Not exactly. The Israelis are complaining that the process of normalization between the two countries is still very slow. Some of them believe that Israel has done more for normalization than Egypt. Tens of thousands of Israelis have come here while only scores of Egyptians went there. Israel believes that the state does not encourage such a thing. It is even believed that the Egyptian security bodies harass those who wish to travel (to Israel) and sometimes (?intimidate) them and, upon their return, the travellers are kept under surveillance until they regret having gone to Israel or of even thinking about going there.

President Mubarak: I believe it is a question of time. The Egyptians will not go so quickly to Israel. I believe that they will do so following the complete withdrawal from Sinai -- after April next year.

This is natural because they still feel that their land is occupied and that this occupation is a burden on their conscience and a heavy burden on their dignity. This is human nature. If an Egyptian goes to Israel, he would not feel that he is a free citizen like any other Israeli citizen. It is a question of time -- a very short time. A great many of difficulties and tragedies have disappeared and only a few remain to be resolved so that we would all enjoy peace and good neighborliness. However, travel and tourism to Israel is left for the citizens to decide. No one can force another to travel. Should one travel, one does not feel satisfaction. If he feels satisfaction, he would not forget that his land was still occupied. But after the withdrawal, Israel would see thousands of tourists. I am not worried about that. I believe that this is a small matter compared to the great achievement which we have accomplished and which will reach its climax next April.

Question: When the Israeli ambassador to Egypt, Moshe Sasson, met with the departed president in Alexandria, he drew his attention to an important psychological issue, for he had read in the papers that Egypt will hold major celebrations lasting several days on the occasion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. The ambassador asked the late president not to turn the day of the full withdrawal into a day of sorrow and mourning in Israel because, every time the Israeli people see their flag being lowered from the territories they had occupied and the Egyptian flag being raised there, their hearts palpitate with fear of what will happen after the withdrawal. They are afraid there will be a setback and that Egypt will return to the Arab ranks and become more violent and severe and that hence, a sixth war would break out everywhere. The [Israeli] papers and universities have been speculating about what might happen in such an event. So, how will the celebrations be conducted on the occasion of the full withdrawal from the Egyptian territories?

President Mubarak: There won't be any celebrations and, therefore, there is no need for our friends in Israel to be alarmed. If there is to be a celebration, it would be to celebrate the "day of peace" between us and them, and it would be a limited official celebration marking the recovery of our territories. Thus, peace will be achieved between Egypt and Israel and I see no reason for the general annoyance in Israel.

We have established peace with them; this was our ultimate goal. We have agreed together on everything and we have honored our word and so have they. We have also agreed that peace will be forever. This is what Mr Menahem Begin told the departed president and this is what President as-Sadat declared and reaffirmed to me. I fully believe him.

Question: You have promised to visit Israel. When will that be? Will it take place after your visit to America?

President Mubarak: I will be very busy in December and January and will not make any visit prior to next February. I have been asked on various occasions about the date of my visit to Israel and I replied that it will take place next February, after my return from the United States, in Shallah.

Question: Four years have elapsed since the late president's visit to Jerusalem. However, we never read how you had learned about this visit and your views about it. Also, whether you had expected it to be successful. All we know is what you recently told President Yitzhaq Navon -- which was also published in the Israeli newspapers.

President Mubarak: I knew about it. President as-Sadat -- God have mercy on him -- was occupied with this bold step. This was in March 1977 when he brought up the subject while we were in the Al-Qanatir resthouse. It was Friday and he was sitting with many people. Those who heard him talking about this subject did not believe him. I, myself, said: By God, this is a great idea and something must be done about it, so why shouldn't he do it?

Then the late president received a message from President Carter in October in which he stated that the Arab-Arab conflict is much more severe than the Arab-Israeli conflict and that a solution must be found. The late president believed that something must be done to break this stalemate and deadlock in the Arab stance. He said: I am seriously thinking about "that" trip. I was happy with the idea for I saw something new and bold in it. So, the late president travelled to Romania, Iran and Saudi Arabia but did not inform anyone in those countries of his final decision until the idea was fully crystallized in his mind, so he announced it at the People's Assembly. Many people were amazed and did not believe that such a strange decision would materialize. Perhaps this was [the reaction] in Israel and the whole world too.

The next day, Friday, I travelled to Morocco and Algeria. On Monday morning, I received a message from President as-Sadat asking me to terminate my mission and return immediately. I phoned him and enquired if something dangerous had happened but he replied: No, nothing. But I want you to return on the double.

That day, I travelled from Morocco to Algeria and from there to Paris. I arrived in Cairo at midnight and met with him the following morning. He told me: I have definitely decided to travel to Israel. I replied: with God's blessings and may he grant you success.

That day, President as-Sadat met with an American delegation. They asked him about his visit to Israel and he assured them that he will go ahead with it. They did not believe him. The delegation included the American ambassador in Egypt, Mr Herman Eilts, who did not believe either.

The American ambassador suggested that the visit take place on 24 November but I proposed to the president that he made the trip on Al-Waqfah Day [Muslim religious day] so that he can pray in the Al-Aqsa Mosque. He liked the idea and agreed on it. The Al-Waqfah fell on Saturday -- which is a holy day in Israel which ends at sunset. Therefore, the president took off at 1930 that day so as to arrive at Ben-Gurion Airport at about 2000, and the rest is history.

Were it not for this initiative, we would never have attained what we attained. For it was the initiative that led to the dialogue, the agreement, and the peace treaty with all the positive steps inherent therein for Egypt and the Arabs too.

Question: We are living in peace with Israel. Peace will be completed with the complete withdrawal in April. At the same time, we do not aim to commit aggression against anyone or to interfere in anyone's affairs. Why then, were the large-scale maneuvers staged with U.S. participation in the western desert? Also, what did Egypt gain from participating in the Bright Star operation in which the United States used the most modern weapons and some of which, it is said, will be given to Egypt?

President Mubarak: Many have interpreted these maneuvers as Egypt preparing to attack or to intervene. This is absolutely not our aim. It was a perfectly normal thing. Forces the world over stage maneuvers. We do the same thing several times a year at the level of the whole army, including a major maneuver once every year. Maneuvers can be staged with another army such as the American Army, which has colossal capabilities and new sophisticated expertise. We are a small country and we benefit from the extensive and varied experiences of the U.S. Army. Such maneuvers benefit all of us. We benefit from the American's experiences in all parts of the world and they benefit from our experiences. They have benefited and they have admitted this and so did we.

For this reason, I believe that these maneuvers are even more significant than that. We do not stage maneuvers in order to conceal some other aim. I have often declared this and said that such interpretations would be repeated and exaggerated.

I cannot do anything about it. I have explained and spoken the truth and this is enough. Moreover, the maneuvers were not decided immediately after the departure of President As-Sadat, as some misleading tendentious people imagined. They were decided months before then. There is no objection to staging new maneuvers in other fields because they are beneficial to all parties and we gain and do not lose from them. Furthermore, they do not cost us any money because each side defrays his own expenses. But the lessons that are learned are invaluable. Such maneuvers will remain, as they have always been, one of the plans for training and enhancing the efficiency of the armed forces. I do not reckon that the American forces will leave their equipment or some of it in Egypt. However, should they do so, that would be a new gain.

Question: We have observed unusual economic activities taking place. You have met with a number of bank and economic experts such as Drs 'Abd-'Aziz Hijazi, (Al-Jiritli), Al-'Amr'i and Zaki Ash-Shafi'. The reasons which made you do so are not clear to us. You have said very little about this matter.

President Mubarak: Yes indeed, but the reasons are not those mentioned in the world press and information media. However, I am conducting studies with a number of prominent Egyptian economists, each of whom has a group with which he meets. Moreover, I have met with a number of economists in the party [presumably the National Democratic Party]. I shall meet with them again separately and collectively. The subject that is on my mind is, primarily, a national one. These meetings will result in a national visualization of the Egyptian economy.

I shall then meet with the most respected economists in our country and put before them this visualization or these various "options," and I will ask them to debate them and then to express their opinion on everything that Egypt needs and what would rescue it and contribute to its renaissance so that in the end, we would achieve a stable economic policy for Egypt. Once we agree on this we would follow through with it. I believe that this would be a great achievement that deserves every effort we are exerting to prepare for it, clarify it, be convinced of it, implement it, and be committed to it. I shall not declare anything about all this until we achieve the results of all this research.

Question: You have released 31 political detainees who had been previously imprisoned by the late president. This made the people happy, for they regarded this step a new page aimed at restoring security and peace of mind. This release came to affirm the supremacy of the law because there was no evidence to warrant their staying in prison. Prior to their release, one of them -- former Minister 'Abd al-'Azim Abual-'Ata -- died in prison. Was that the real reason or did his death expedite your decision?

President Mubarak: Abu al-'Ata's death is not the reason at all. It was not the real motivation. I just asked the socialist prosecutor how the investigations were proceeding and he answered that there were people against whom no evidence was brought up or, at most, only minor evidence will be brought up. The socialist prosecutor said that President As-Sadat aimed at investigating them and at releasing anyone against who no evidence could be found. That was President as-Sadat's decision.

However, circumstances have changed and what has occurred in Egypt has occurred. The terrorists aimed at liquidating all those who were inside the prison and outside it. The terrorists were after all of us.

I asked the socialist prosecutor twice, three times. This was prior to the death of the late Abu al-'Ata who was in good health. I let him know that investigations with the detainees will be over at the end of this month. I told him that I will release those against whom no evidence would be brought up because there is no need to detain any innocent person in prison until the conclusion of the investigations of other people. There is no need to torment people. This was the late president's decision, but it was late in coming because of what happened to him and to Egypt.

Their papers and the socialist prosecutor's decisions were referred to a committee which discussed everything. On the same day, I decided to meet with them -- and so it came to pass. I explained the situation to them and told them everything. Then I asked them to close ranks, to let bygones be bygones and not to air our dirty linen in public in Egypt or elsewhere. I asked them to look ahead so that we can rest our eyes and ears and brains from the residues of the past, because we are facing one enemy: terrorism, which had made preparations to overthrow everybody. Had they succeeded, they would have put us in prison and executed us all. This fact is known to all and will be affirmed when the investigations with the terrorist groups are concluded.

[Question]: In your first speech to the Egyptian people, you heatedly mentioned indiscipline and devious practices -- which is only natural. These high notes gave the impression that you were discussing something new. What was new: indiscipline and devious practices, or your definite and decisive style in confronting them? During the last phase of President as-Sadat's period there were two contradicting factors: discipline for the politically and religiously fanatic and indiscipline for others.

President Mubarak: Indiscipline and devious practices are nothing new. However, the new terrifying events, which included the assassination of the late President as-Sadat, dictated that we should face everything with the degree of vigil it demands. I sure wish this would not be an emphatic call which would end up in a lukewarm implementation. I am addressing all the people because it concerns them and their lives, their country and their future. We must not desist or stop for one moment. We must intensify our efforts wherever we may be to rescue Egypt from indifference and looseness. I know for certain that what we aspire to for ourselves and our country will not happen overnight because there is no magic wand which can be used to change the world. However, it is my duty to warn, encourage and recommend taking the path of security, prosperity and novel creativity so that we can serve as an example to others. This is not impossible. It has been achieved in other countries in the same manner, but not by languor and indifference.

If I am personally informed of any deviations or indiscipline, I will not remain silent, but will refer any person, repeat, any person, to the courts. We must never turn a blind eye at all, no matter how minor the offense because all the major things start with the minor ones. This is what we adults keep saying to our little children but keep forgetting ourselves.

Question: Before President as-Sadat's departure, the world newspapers reported that he had seen maps and pictures of the terrorist camps in Tripoli, Libya and that he had seen pictures of the (?terrorist) Carlos. The world press commented on this by asking who presented [the pictures] to him and why and whether the pictures were taken from the air or on the ground. You then went to the United States and met with the CIA director. Afterward, As-Sadat's assassination took place. Is there a link of any kind between all these events?

President Mubarak: I now do not remember these maps -- these particular maps. We know and we hear about many maps of this kind. When I went to America, I met with the intelligence director. There is nothing unusual about this because every time I go to America I meet with him. And when he comes to Egypt, he meets with me. This is something very usual.

As for my task in America, it had many definite objectives, including the speeding up of the delivery of military equipment to Egypt and the confirmation of our approval regarding the sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia as well as other important economic matters.

That trip too was not spared interpretations and rumors. They said that I went there to agree on attacking Libya. It was also said that I went to ask for American air protection.

There were other baseless analyses. There isn't a link of any kind between these events which took place one after the other, but not in the same places.

Question: Do you know what your "image" in the world is? They are saying about you: He is a strong man, one of the heroes of October; he has a strong regular voice, a conservative countryman who does not publish pictures of his wife and does not want her to meet with the Arab and foreign information media. Are you happy about all these features or are there other qualities which they are not aware of?

President Mubarak: I have not changed my character and will not change it. And I do not wish to add any other features to this image nor do I wish to subtract anything from them because I do not like to encourage anybody to interpret and to interpret the interpretations. In previous historical phases, we saw how people did the impossible for the sake of Egypt, but still the people were not pleased with them. Let my image be as they see it. As for me, I do not wish to comment on this matter but, at the same time, I will stick to my nature and character and be true to myself and my country.

Question: You have written your memoirs about the October war, about your role and the decisive role of the Egyptian Air Force in the October war. Four years ago, you promised me to publish these memoirs in October magazine. Meanwhile, all the Israeli leaders have published their memoirs about the war, but no other memoirs have appeared from the Egyptian or Arab side. When will these memoirs be published?

President Mubarak: Probably toward the end of next year. I need to revise them in the light of events, facts and documents that came to light later on. I cannot read them now because I do not have time for this.

Question: In Cairo we met with a large number of foreign analysts who go around the globe assessing public opinion and feel the pulse of satisfaction and discontent in all countries. A new trend in political psychology has come to light recently called "conflict psychology" because what shakes individuals and societies and peoples is conflict or dispute among everybody. They came to Egypt and were bewildered by a strange phenomenon. They could not understand how Egypt was sad over Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, who died a natural death, but was not more sad over Anwar as-Sadat, who was assassinated on victory day. Then there is such an enormous number of funny jokes about all that has happened. How do you explain this?

President Mubarak: Jokes never stopped at any time. They come and go, but they are always there. We are Egyptians and you are aware of the mood of the Egyptian. He faces difficult situations or violent crisis by making fun of them and of himself. Perhaps we remember that President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, in his first speech to the National Assembly following the [1967] setback, asked the people to stop making jokes. In other words, he asked the people not to stab their Armed Forces in the back. Perhaps that was the first time in history that a president of a state declares laughter a sin. The jokes were harsh and painful -- as if the people were making a laughingstock of the Armed Forces -- that is, they were ridiculing their children and parents. In other words, they were laughing at themselves. They used to weep with one eye and laugh with the other. Laugh and weep about himself, all at the same time. I believe that this is what has happened recently. This is not unusual to us although the foreigners do not know it.

As for the death of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, it was natural and the people were sad over him and millions marched in the streets. Regarding the assassination of President as-Sadat, it violently shocked the people. Definitely, they were profoundly sad over him but because the end of the departed leader came all of a sudden and as a result of violent terror -- the people were afraid for themselves. There was a plan to assassinate those who were to march in the funeral procession also. For this reason, we made the funeral an official one befitting the standing of the departed leader and according to the security circumstances. Had the departed leader died a natural death, the whole of Egypt would have marched behind him without fear from terrorist and treacherous bullets.

CHADIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

NC050826 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Dec (MENA) -- The Chadian minister of justice, Kassire Delwa Koumakoye, arrived in Cairo this morning from Khartoum at the head of a Chadian delegation on a visit to Egypt which will last several days.

Upon his arrival, the Chadian minister stated that he has been sent by Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei to convey a message to President Husni Mubarak dealing with the current situation in Chad.

The Chadian minister is scheduled to meet with the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali at noon today to hold talks on developments in Chad in the wake of the Libyan forces' withdrawal.

The Chadian minister was received at Cairo Airport by the director of the Foreign Ministry's African Department, Sami Na'ih.

Chali Discusses Aid

NC052157 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Dec (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that Egypt is prepared to provide Chad with technical aid, including doctors and teachers, to help rebuild the country which was ravaged by the civil war.

Following the second round of talks held tonight with the Chadian delegation led by Justice Minister Kassire Delwa Koumakoye, Ghali said that Egypt would hold contacts with the Sudan for coordination between them toward the situation in Chad. Ghali added that during this session, which lasted about 2 hours, he concluded reviewing the current situation in Chad, which was outlined by the Chadian delegation, affirming Chad's interest in Egyptian assistance.

Ghali said that Egypt has expressed its readiness in this respect and affirmed to the Chadian delegation Egypt's stand regarding the Chadian problem, which calls for a national conciliation among the sons of Chad and for preserving its independence.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will meet Sunday with the Chadian delegation which carries a personal message to President Husni Mubarak from Goukouni Oueddei, head of the Transitional Chadian Government.

Relations May Be Restored

NC061501 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Dec (MENA) -- Today, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the Chadian presidential envoy and Minister of Justice Kassire Delwa Koumakoye and his accompanying delegation currently visiting Cairo.

After the meeting, the Chadian justice minister stated that he believes that Egyptian-Chadian relations will be restored within days.

The Chadian envoy said: I have come to Cairo carrying a message from President Goukouni Oueddei to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. He added that part of the message deals with the restoration to relations in addition to the developments in Chad. Mr Delwa Koumakoye stated that Sudanese-Chadian relations will also be restored.

The justice minister said he is carrying President Mubarak's reply to President Oueddei and that during the meeting he had with President Mubarak, the president reaffirmed the good relations between Egypt and Chad.

The Chadian envoy denied the remarks attributed to President Oueddei to the effect that he will reinstate the Libyan forces to Chad if the African [peacekeeping] forces did not arrive immediately. He expressed happiness with his visit to Cairo and the results achieved during this visit. He added that, in his meeting with the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, he had dealt with Egyptian medical and technical aid to Chad.

The Chadian delegation met with Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali and discussed Egyptian-Chadian bilateral relations.

Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali expressed Egypt's full willingness to participate in rehabilitating Chad in various technical spheres. He also affirmed Egypt's interest in national pacification and in preserving Chad's unity and independence.

The Chadian delegation arrived in Cairo yesterday from Khartoum and is scheduled to leave later today on its way home.

Mubarak on Relations

NC061503 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Dec (MENA) -- In a statement to newsmen today, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak said that Chad is a friendly country and that Egypt is not at all opposed to extending aid to it. He added: All we want is a stable situation in Chad and in all the friendly countries.

To a question on whether relations with Chad will be restored within days as was announced by the Chadian justice minister today, the president said: No. However, we are currently discussing the question of restoring relations. He added: As a matter of fact, we did not suspend relations with Chad. We only withdrew our diplomatic office from Chad and, so, there are no impediments to the restoration of relations to their former state.

President Mubarak said the arrival of the Chadian delegation to Cairo and the discussions related to the restoration of relations are the fruits of his recent meeting with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri in Aswan.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY MEMBER REMANDED IN CUSTODY

NC062050 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Dec (MENA) -- At its session held under adviser Dr Ahmad Rif'at Khafaji, the Court of Ethics passed a verdict remanding in custody Rashad 'Uthman, People's Assembly member for the constituency of Mina al-Basal in Alexandria for 1 year as of today. The socialist public prosecutor will implement this decision.

The court adjourned the hearing of this lawsuit for 20 December and asked the public prosecutor to call Munir Wahbah, director of the telephone department in Alexandria and head of the office battling the narcotics trade, Officer Kamal Munir, and Eng Rif'at 'Atallah, director of the Al-Ma'murah company to appear before the court as witnesses.

The Court of Ethics held a lengthy session today lasting well over 5 hours and heard the indictment evidence levelled by adviser 'Ali Rashad 'Uthman, the assistant socialist public prosecutor, who asked that Rashad 'Uthman be remanded in custody in a secure place in accordance with Article 8 of Law 31 of 1971 because of his danger to society. This article permits holding in custody persons accused by society of exploiting the post of member of the People's Assembly, trading in narcotics and taking control of public and special funds and land. These accusations apply to Rashad 'Uthman.

CORRECTION TO 'ALI INTERVIEW ON MFO, FES SUMMIT

The following corrections to the item entitled "Kamal Hasan 'Ali Interview on MFO, Fes Summit," published in the 3 December Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on page D 3 are supplied from Cairo MENA: On page D 4, in the second line of the first paragraph, change "area 'G' to "area 'C'" and make the same change in paragraph three, line 3.

BRIEFS

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH UK -- Cairo, 5 Dec (MENA) -- A health cooperation agreement was signed today between Egypt and Britain whereby Britain contributes one million and two hundred thousand pounds for the development of a medical institution hospital in Cairo. The agreement was signed by minister of state for health, Dr Mamduh Jabr, and the British Ambassador Micheal Weir. The British Government will be charged with 80 percent of the costs of the hospital estimated at fifteen million sterling pounds in the form of loans repayable over seven years starting with the inauguration of the hospital with an interest of 7.75 percent, Dr Jabr said. The new hospital accomodates 250 beds and furnished with modern medical equipment Dr Jabr added. [Text] [Cairo Mena in English 1440 GMT 5 Dec 81 NC]

DEPARTING COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR -- Cairo 3 Dec (MENA) -- Costa Rican Ambassador to Egypt Miquel Yamuni today called on Minister of State for Foreign Affairs [Ghali] before leaving here back home. Yamuni lauded Egypt's efforts to bring about an overall peace in the area. Dr Ghali affirmed Egypt's sincere wish to promote its relations with the Latin American states in general and Costa Rica in particular. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1410 GMT 3 Dec 81 NC]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE

Communique No 542

JN041615 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Dec (INA) -- Today the Iraqi forces tightened their grip over the Iranian forces in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region in the southern sector of the battlefield, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment. Communique No 542, issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening, said that the known enemy losses which have been counted so far in this region only amounted to 837 killed and 8 tanks, 9 armored personnel carriers, 8 vehicles, 3 guns and 5 stockpiles of hardware destroyed. In addition, some intact personnel carriers, guns and vehicles were seized. The communique added that the Iraqi aircraft today continued their raids against the enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits. It said that an Iranian fighter plane was shot down in a dogfight east of Khafajiyah and was seen exploding. All the Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base. The communique put the known enemy losses during the past 24 hours at 856 killed and 11 tanks, 9 armored personnel carriers, 24 vehicles, 5 guns, 7 stockpiles of hardware, 3 observation posts and 1 fighter plane destroyed. The Iraqi forces also seized a number of intact personnel carriers, guns and vehicles. The communique put our losses at 48 martyred in all sectors and 13 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 5 vehicles and 3 guns damaged. The following is the text of Communique No 542:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our just war today enters its 16th month with our valiant forces more determined and more capable of continuing combat against the forces of the arrogant Khomeyni clique, whose vision has been blinded from seeing justice or recognizing our legitimate rights to land and waters. The following are the results of the military activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. With the beginning of the sixth day on the fierce battle in the Khafajiyah region, our forces continued to tighten their grip over the defeated enemy forces, inflicting further losses in life and equipment on them. The known enemy losses at the time this communique was prepared amounted to 837 killed and 8 tanks, 9 armored personnel carriers, 8 vehicles, 3 guns and 5 stockpiles of hardware destroyed. Our forces also seized a number of intact enemy personnel carriers, guns and vehicles.
- B. Nine killed in the Nowsud region and the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.
- C. Six killed and two vehicles destroyed in the Shush region.
- D. Four killed and one tank, two vehicles, two guns and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Mimak region opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
- E. Twelve vehicles and 3 observation posts destroyed in the Abadan region.
- F. Two tanks destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
- G. Today our aircraft continued their raids against the enemy positions and concentrations of tanks, vehicles and troops in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits. An enemy fighter plane was shot down in a dogfight east of Khafajiyah and was seen exploding. All our aircraft returned safely to base.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amounted to 856 killed and 11 tanks, 1 fighter plane, 9 armored personnel carriers, 24 vehicles, 5 guns, 7 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts destroyed. Our forces also seized a number of intact enemy personnel carriers, guns and vehicles.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: forty-eight martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: thirteen tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 5 vehicles and 3 guns damaged.

Communique No 543

JN051721 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Communique No 543 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 5 December 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces will always be the steel shield of the great Iraqi people, striking at the heads of all aggressors and usurpers. They will always be ready to defend national and pan-Arab sovereignty and will continue to strike the forces of the racist enemy hard and courageously until we regain our rights to our land and waters, no matter how long it takes. The outcome of military activities in the operational sectors last night and today was as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Our victorious units continued to hit hard with various weapons enemy forces in the Khafajiyah [Sasangerd] region, inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment put at 515 killed; 17 tanks, 4 armored personnel carriers, 8 vehicles, 13 guns and 2 excavators destroyed; and a large quantity of serviceable light and medium weapons captured.
- B. One of our forward units in the Shush region engaged an enemy force in front of its positions and hit it with various weapons, forcing it to retreat, leaving behind 14 killed and 1 tank destroyed.
- C. Six were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Nowsud region.
- D. Four were killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
- E. Two were killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
- F. The aircraft of our brave air force continued their raids all day today on enemy armor, vehicle and personnel concentrations in the southern sector of the theater of operations, inflicting heavy losses on them. Three enemy fighter planes were shot down in a dogfight east of Khafajiyah. All our aircraft returned safely to base.
- G. Our aircraft raided enemy military targets in Andi Meshk near Dezful, scoring direct and effective hits. Our brave eagles saw fires and explosions break out at these targets. All our aircraft returned safely to base with the exception of one plane which went down in enemy territory. We hold Iran responsible for the safety of its pilot.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 541 killed; 18 tanks, 4 armored personnel carriers, 9 vehicles, 13 guns and 2 excavators destroyed; 3 fighter planes downed; and a large quantity of serviceable light and medium arms captured.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: 19 martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: four tanks, one personnel carrier and one vehicle damaged.

SOVIET ENVOY MIKHAIL SYTENKO LEAVES 6 DEC

JN061225 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Roving USSR ambassador Mikhail Sytenko left Amman this morning at the end of a weeklong visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

During these meetings, a review was made of Jordanian-Soviet relations and the current political situation in the region.

AD-DUSTUR: U.S.-ISRAELI ALLIANCE IN AFRICA

JN050933 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 CMT 5 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Africa and the Grave Sign," AD-DUSTUR says: It has been reported that the strategic cooperation agreement between Washington and Tel Aviv will cover the African continent in addition to the Middle East. This would undoubtedly double the gravity of dangers resulting from this agreement, would strengthen Israel's international military and political position and would consequently render Israel a partner in charting the strategy of the Arab region and that of Africa.

It is evident that Sharon's secret African visit -- recently disclosed by Israel -- has paved the way for joint African-Israeli-U.S. work within the context of the strategic cooperation agreement recently concluded between Washington and Tel Aviv. Israel's return to the black continent under the U.S. umbrella, would, first and foremost, lead to the resumption of diplomatic relations with the African countries that severed these relations in denunciation of the Israeli aggressive policy. This step would undoubtedly be followed by the resumption of economic, political and military cooperation between the Zionist entity and these countries, and would consequently loosen the isolation noose that is being tightened around Israel.

Needless to say, the extension of the American-Israeli strategic cooperation to Africa will set Israel's hands free there, particularly against the Arab Maghreb states and the Arab east. Moreover, the involvement of Africa in this agreement will increase the possibilities of collision between the two superpowers, particularly since the declared objective of the strategic cooperation between Tel Aviv and Washington is to confront the Soviet threat. It does not stand to reason that Moscow will stand idle against the barrier Washington is trying to build. Therefore, any reaction will exacerbate tension and undermine all attempts at understanding and detente between the two sides.

It is evident that this grave development would have never been attained were it not for Arab differences and division. The unified Arab stand had succeeded in persuading the African countries to break relations with Israel and denounce its aggressive policy. It also succeeded in tightening the political seige around the Zionist entity. However, the absence of such a unified stand has shaken African confidence and rendered it responsive to U.S.-Israeli offers.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: It behooves the Arab states to realize that the retreat of the African states is a grave sign portending the retreat of other states from supporting Arab right, if Arab division and differences remain the sum of the Arab reality. The only option to preserve all Arab political gains is to hasten in building their solidarity and to resort to unified action to confront the events and developments with firmness, strength and ability. The Arabs must realize this grave situation before it is too late.

AL-WAZZAN DENIES DISCOVERY OF PLOT TO KILL HABIB

NC042018 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] In his capacity as interior minister, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has denied he has any security information or reports to the effect that the Lebanese internal security forces had discovered a plot which, as UPI reported this evening, was planned by an armed Libyan group to assassinate Mr Philip Habib, the U.S. President's Middle East envoy, during his stay in Beirut.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that the report is absolutely untrue and that he has not been given any information on this subject.

HEALTH MINISTER CRITICIZES HABIB TOUR, U.S. ROLE

NC052230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Commenting on the tour of U.S. envoy Philip Habib in the region, Public Health Minister Dr Nazih al-Bizri has said: I regret to say that the aim of Mr Habib's visit is not to help to overcome the Lebanese crisis and to restore the state's sovereignty over the Lebanese territory inasmuch as it is to delay an explosion and to consolidate the ceasefire. This will leave Lebanon crucified and will delay a solution to its problems or at least the restoration of its legitimate authority over all its territory.

Al-Bizri added: Habib represents a state that has declared its strategic agreement with Israel and, consequently, has become its ally and is no longer a suitable arbitrator to solve the region's problems, particularly the Lebanese problem, as its declared partiality has made it a party, not a just arbitrator.

AL-WAZZAN DISCUSSES ACTIVATING FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE

NC052124 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today continued at the Government House his preparations for activating the Arab Followup Committee's work. He met with Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan after yesterday's meeting with Saudi Ambassador Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir.

Ambassador al-Bu'ayjan said after the meeting that the discussion dealt with the current questions, including the Followup Committee's discussion of Prime Minister al-Wazzan's views on the requirements for tackling the present situation.

Meanwhile, the Saudi ambassador left Beirut this afternoon for Riyadh to consult with the Saudi Government on the current situation in Lebanon and in the region.

SOVIET ROVING ENVOY ARRIVES IN BEIRUT 6 DEC

NC061310 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Soviet roving Ambassador Sytenko arrived in Beirut around 0830 today. He was met at the airport by Ambassador Yahya Mahmasani, who was representing the Ministry of Expatriates and Foreign Affairs, and the Minister Plenipotentiary at the Soviet Embassy in Lebanon, Soldatov.

At the airport Sytenko made a statement to the national news agency correspondent in which he said: To begin with I would like to tell you that I am pleased to be visiting this country which has suffered and is suffering a great deal. You well know that we have good relations with several Arab countries. Naturally, there are a great number of questions which we can tackle during our talks and which serve our mutual interests.

I have just come from Amman, where I had a number of meetings with senior statesmen. You know, naturally, that there are a number of questions which we could discuss with the Jordanian side, foremost are those connected with the current situation in the Middle East.

He added: I naturally look with interest to the forthcoming meetings with officials of the Lebanese state. I am firmly convinced these meetings will be useful and mutually beneficial.

He was asked: Do you have a specific Soviet plan to submit to the concerned sides in the Middle East, or are you here on a factfinding mission?

He answered: As I said earlier, I came to this area to exchange views with the leaders of the states of this area on a large number of questions, foremost being the current situation in the Middle East. As to the plan itself, you are well aware that President Brezhnev submitted a known plan on the convocation of an international conference for resolving the Middle East crisis. He submitted this plan at the 26th CPSU Congress. President Brezhnev has developed and expanded this initiative in his explanations at other meetings and in his other speeches.

He was asked: How do you explain the coincidence of your tour of the area with that of U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib's tour? He said: We have no idea about this.

The Soviet diplomat was asked: Do you have a role to play in helping to resolve the south Lebanon crisis? He answered: You are well aware that the Soviet Union is effectively participating in the United Nations. We are making a special contribution to this work within the framework of the United Nations. Naturally, we wish for peace for the Lebanese people -- a just peace, and one that should prevail over all of Lebanon. We support Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, unity and legitimacy. The Soviet Government has declared this more than once.

The roving Soviet ambassador is expected to leave Lebanon tomorrow, Monday, afternoon for Moscow after having held a series of discussions with President Sarkis, Prime Minister al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and a number of other personalities.

Meets with al-Wazzan

NC071037 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan separately discussed the latest developments in the Middle East and the situation in Lebanon with roving Soviet Envoy Mikhail Sytenko, who was accompanied in those two meetings by Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov.

The discussion in these meetings focused on the recent Israeli threats to Lebanon and what the big powers must do to put a decisive end to Israeli insolence in the area and Israel's continued threat to world peace. After calling on President Sarkis at the Republican Palace, roving Soviet envoy Sytenko made the following statement:

First, we would like to express our profound thanks to His Excellency President Sarkis for finding time, despite his busy schedule, to receive us for the purpose of discussing the urgent issues concerning the world situation in general and the situation in the Middle East in particular. He added: We held cordial and frank talks and exchanged known views and positions on the situation in and around Lebanon.

Regarding the Soviet position, which we explained in this meeting, this position is known. We support the restoration of normal conditions in Lebanon, and we are against Israel's hostile acts against Lebanon and the Lebanese people. We also support the maintenance of Lebanon's sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity. We wish the Lebanese people every success in this regard.

MAJOR HADDAD ON PHALANGIST, FES SUMMIT

NC291225 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1025 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Address in Arabic by "Free Lebanon" Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad -- live or recorded]

[Text] Brother Lebanese, first, I wish you a happy Sunday and, second, I would like to talk to you about some topics of the hour because I have not talked to you for a long time. Allow me to speak to you in the Lebanese language because, from the Arabs and their language, we have had only disasters and devastation. Thus, I will speak to you in our spoken vernacular, the Lebanese language.

First, as we know, today is the anniversary of the establishment of the Phalangist party. The Phalangists are celebrating this day in the eastern parts. I congratulate the leaders and members of this party on this occasion, wishing them progress and prosperity. As this party has been a pillar for Lebanon and its independence since its establishment, we wish it to continue its work to liberate and save Lebanon from its Syrian and swindler usurpation. We wish that the dream of the commander of the Lebanese forces Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, who often announced his determination to liberate Lebanon, would come true. We hope that Bashir al-Jumayyil's determination will not falter but succeed in liberating Lebanon. We will support anyone who acts to save and liberate Lebanon and return pride, reassurance and independence to Lebanon.

Second, the important and topical event of the hour is the Fes summit conference. What can I say about this? First, we were not surprised by the results of this conference because they were expected. The results are the conspicuous and normal habits of the Arabs. All the world knows that all tribal Arab meetings end with differences and a statement that they agreed to disagree. Anyway, as Lebanese, we are interested in there being a disagreement, because if the Arabs agree, they only agree on flaying Lebanese skin. God is almighty, may he increase their differences so that they will clash with each other.

What has Lebanon obtained from this summit? We see that certain trumpets, such as Shafiq al-Wazzan and others, are hailing the positive results that Lebanon obtained. What are these results? He says that the Arab kings and presidents agreed to support and implement their previous resolutions.

Now, what were these resolutions in the past? Were they adopted in jest? They convene all these meetings just to say that they approve of their previous resolutions. They are still the same kings and presidents. If their past resolutions were adopted in jest or were a figment of imagination, how can we make sure that their present resolutions are not the same? How can they support Lebanon and the south? By giving money? We do not want funds.

Furthermore, submitting the Lebanese issue at this summit from the Lebanese point of view was a mistake -- 100 percent right -- from the beginning. What did we go to Fes to do? To cry and tell the Arabs that Israel was striking at the south and displacing the people, and that we need some funds to help us and to distribute to the people? Is this the whole Lebanese problem? What about Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon and Al-Biqa'? Are there no problems there? Are all the problems there solved? Are all the problems in southern Lebanon?

Moreover, I am surprised and question the seriousness of the Lebanese demands. Why did the Lebanese delegation go to Fes? Did they go just to show the Lebanese people that they work for them.

We all know that the problem of Lebanon lies in the presence of the Syrians and swindlers of its land. The Syrians and swindlers have usurped the Lebanese territory, legitimacy and independence.

Before the Fes summit conference, the Lebanese information media played up and hailed the meeting of the two great heroes, His Excellency President Sarkis and leader of the PLO Yasir 'Arafat in Ash-Shibaniyah.

Why did they meet?

First, we strongly denounce this criminal swindler meeting with any Lebanese. How could Sarkis or any other Lebanese agree to shake hands stained with the blood of the Lebanese? He even embraced him as if he were a beloved son, ridiculing all Lebanese values that the swindlers trod on and the souls of the martyrs who were killed for the sake of Lebanon at the hands of the swindlers. If Sarkis and 'Arafat are in agreement, then there are no problems in Lebanon and therefore there is no need for the Fes summit conference. This is the case unless both agree on begging and are interested only in funds and leaving the country as it is.

Sarkis, you went to Fes to lodge a complaint against 'Arafat because he is the cause of the problem in Lebanon. So, why did you meet with him? Furthermore, what is all this beating about the bush and how long will it last? When will we see a Lebanese with some legitimate character who would tell the world what is really taking place in Lebanon.

They went to Fes summit and told the Arabs that the issue of southern Lebanon is an Arab issue, that they must help us, and that we want all the Arab countries to fight Israel.

What is this farce? We all know that no Arab or Arab-speaking country is ready or will be ready in 100 years to fight Israel. Tell the Arabs what you want. Are you afraid of Israel? If so, Israel has no ambitions in Lebanon. Israel has nothing against the Lebanese people. Israel's enemy is well known: they are the swindlers who are present in Lebanon and who are using Lebanon as a springboard to launch sabotage acts in Israel.

Thus, the Lebanese delegation should have frankly come to the point, face-to-face. They should have said: Remove the swindlers from Lebanon or distribute them to all fronts. Will the liberation of Palestine only take place from southern Lebanon? What about the Golan Heights and Jordan? Why are the swindlers banned there whereas Fedayeen action is holy in Lebanon?

They say that the Palestinian issue is holy. It is not holy. It is the dirtiest issue as far as the Lebanese are concerned. The destruction of Lebanon has been accomplished at their hands. No, we have to say it is holy so that swindler Yasir 'Arafat will not get angry. To hell with him. Let him get angry. It is enough to beat about the bush. They want us to say, as they think, that, by God, the Arab states [word indistinct] to fight, embarrass their position, and thus they will then discover that they must stop the Palestinians. What talk is this? You have tried twelve times at summit conferences, and I do not know how many times at leader-level and medium-level conferences and so on and so forth. Did you ever hear an Arab state or an Arabic-speaking state say that the Palestinians and the swindlers must leave southern Lebanon or all Lebanon? No one has said this. Then why do we not frankly ask for this? And when we fail, then we will take our cause to the UN Security Council and inform the world.

What legitimacy is there in An-Nabatiyah, Tyre and Sidon? Does 'Azmi as-Sughayyar, the Lebanese in Tyre, represent legitimacy?

Thus, enough trading in Lebanon, and the Lebanese question and lives. If you want to serve Lebanon, serve it properly by announcing the naked truth to local and world public opinion.

We do not want demagoguery, beating about the bush, lies and hypocrisy. Regarding the funds, where do they go? Where are the millions of dollars being spent at the same time the price of heating oil has gone up and is no longer within the means of the middle class in Lebanon? Furthermore, everything is expensive in Lebanon. Where does the money go? The government officials are distributing the money among themselves. Given this state of affairs, Lebanon will not be saved. On the contrary, it will be bogged down deeper.

I affirm to you that the results of the Fes summit conference are the differences and shouts that took place among them. In that conference Lebanon was like a dwarf who approaches two giants, begging for something, but who get fed up and order him to quiet. This is what happened to Lebanon. They were discussing Prince Fahd's plan when Lebanon asked them to discuss its case. They said: OK, we will support you. However, their support was verbal. What is this support? Despite this, the newspapers are full of Al-Wazzan's statements about the positive aspects of Fes summit conference. Thank God in the Middle East all actions are positive. Cheldi Klibi and others analyze results as if they were victories and boast about Arabs and Arabism. May God have mercy on the man who said the Arabs are a disease. Years ago and following the 1967 defeat that routed all the Arabs, I remember that Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal assessed the results of the 1967 defeat and concluded that the Arabs won because they agreed among themselves. He said that the results of the war was that it brought about Arab agreement and unified stand. The same thing happened after the Fes summit conference. They agreed to disagree.

Regarding Prince Fahd's plan, although we do not support this plan, we say to the representatives of the rejectionist countries that if you reject his plan, what is your alternative? Do you want to fight? The front is open for you, or, do you want to use the issue as a pretext forever? You cannot and will not fight, and, despite this, you do not accept any solution. It is time that you (?do something).

Syria, which regards itself the (?pillar) of steadfastness, and I do know what, and has several titles -- when the time comes for the renewal of the UN forces mandate in the Golan -- it rushes to ask for an extension of their mandate 1 or 2 months beforehand. At the same time you find Syria threatening and shouting that it wants to fight to liberate and pull the bucket out of the well. Enough lies and hypocrisy.

In any case, what has happened has happened. But I regret that there are Lebanese who are deceived by statements made by those who claim to be responsible and represent so and so.

Another thing is that an event has passed without us commenting on it. The event was the independence anniversary. The day following the anniversary, we read the newspapers and saw pictures and reports on speeches, parades and so on and so forth. What happened? Has Lebanon achieved independence? How? Shame! How did they have the audacity to stage parades of an army which is forbidden from spreading out in the Lebanese territory or even on the other side of the contact lines. How can this army have the audacity to march with its head raised high? Or, how can the leaders of this army have the audacity to have the army march as long as Yasir 'Arafat, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Muhammad Ghanim, or I do not know who, are preventing the army from being deployed on the other side of the road between east Beirut and west Beirut.

I was hoping that a parade would take place, but not in this manner. I was hoping that an exasperated and furious person would carry a coffin and march saying: This is the coffin of independence, because there is no independence anymore. Where is independence? Show it to me? That would have been nice and expressive. Had the soldiers carried a coffin and marched with it saying: this is independence, it is dead, the Lebanese feelings would have been aroused and they would say: we want to regain independence, we want to restore independence.

We should not beat the drums and blow the horns and say: come and see, we are marching with our heads raised high, as if nothing has happened. But alas: Where are the men? We need a Diogenes to carry a lamp and go looking for a man in the whole of Lebanon. He will not find one among the officials, unfortunately.

Oh. What can one say? To whom are you reading your psalms, oh David? If one loses the spirit of dignity and lives only for material things, one is completely hopeless. His life will be like the life of an animal, no more and no less. If life is restricted to pleasures and material things, I would like you to tell me what is the difference between such a life and that of an animal. Man is distinguished from animals by his intelligence which is made up of several factors. The most important factors are dignity and pride. Animals do not have these qualities. Even some animals are intelligent, but only to a certain degree, and no other animals have anything like dignity and pride.

Today, we are beating the drums and glowing the horns and saying: We are building an army. But we want Muhammad Ghannim [the Arab Deterrent Forces military intelligence commander], Yasir 'Arafat and I do not know who else, to be pleased with this army. We are receiving aid for this army. Thus, you military personnel -- soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers -- must know that you are being exploited and that the so-called authority, which is not an authority, is using you for its own benefit. It is making it appear to the world that it has an army and it is receiving large sums of money for you, but a very, very small amount is being spent on you. If you are willing to be so exploited, then congratulations to you.

A number of military personnel have joined us. When we ask them why they have come, they say that it is to serve and deliver Lebanon. They say we have discovered we were serving this and that; we have come to the original, real Lebanon, namely, free Lebanon, which is the hope of all Lebanon. My heart becomes (?big) and I say (?there is still hope for Lebanon), because there are still many Lebanese who are eager and ready to sacrifice for the sake of Lebanon.

Not long ago a soldier came to me. He was a Sunni Muslim. I asked him: Why have you come here? He said: I have come because I want to serve my country. I asked him: Well, are you not afraid we might kill you because of your identity? He pondered this and told me: Even if you slaughtered me here, I would die happy, because I would know it was a Lebanese who was slaughtering me and I was dying at the hands of a Lebanese. This would be more honorable for me than living there under the shoes of the Syrians and the alien swindler. It would be more honorable by far for me to die at the hands of a Lebanese than for my pride to continue to be trampled on. At this point, I went forward, kissed him and told him: My son, you are not mistaken; here is the primary and final haven for all Lebanese and our house is open to all Lebanese. It is true there are rumors about us that we do this and that and that we kill for the sake of identity, but the opposite is true, because we accept the Lebanese for his loyalty to his homeland. We believe Lebanon is for all Lebanese and the difference between one Lebanese and another lies in his patriotism and his service to the homeland.

On this occasion, moreover, while expressing my appreciation for the patriotic feelings which are driving these heroic military personnel to bear the dangers and join the Free Lebanon Army, I regret that the officers, who are supposed to be educated and have taken the oath to serve their homeland, are waiting for the Syrians, the Palestinians and the others to give them a piece of land or a new position. What are you doing? They claim they are afraid for their future and the future of Arabism.

I tell you, I tell all solidiers, particularly the officers that whatever the result, the situation in Lebanon will not end with a compromise. Either the Lebanese will triumph, and thus Lebanon will be saved, or the swindlers and Syrians will triumph and Lebanon will vanish, God forbid. I tell you: If the Lebanese triumph, and this is more likely, and if we are here or our brothers in the north, namely, Jabal Lubnan and others, we will take in to the army of future Lebanon only those who fought and made sacrifices for Lebanon and for the restoration of its independence. As for the rest, the defeatists and cheese-eaters who are waiting for a role, I say they will not have a role or, rather, a place in Lebanon. They will not have a future or anything in Lebanon if our enemies triumph. Not only will they not keep us, they will also leave no role for the army soldiers or officers. Our enemies will slap them and order them to be done.

Thus, it is high time to understand what is awaiting us and what we must do to save Lebanon. Let us decide and carry out our task. Lebanon will only be saved at the hands of its sons. If we decide to make sacrifices, we will save Lebanon. If we fear for our future and money, Lebanon will not be saved.

Let us look back at history and the past revolutions in various countries and epochs. No revolution staged by the rich or feudalists succeeded. Revolutions that were staged for money did not succeed. Anyone who desires to save his country must rise above money, and his goal must be patriotism and love of his country and readiness to sacrifice his life for it. Only such people can save their country. Those who are after funds will not deliver Lebanon. If we wait for deliverance to come from others, this is nonsense. Others might show sympathy and give advice, but action must be taken by the native Lebanese who must make sacrifices.

Do not pin any hope on Saudi Arabia or any other country. Saudi Arabia will give funds, but at the same time, it will also give to the swindlers just to leave it alone. The same applies to other countries which may give advice but will not come to resolve our problem or fight for us. Now we have occupiers who will not leave if asked but by force. Thus, let us unite and unify our stand and efforts and deal a coup de grace against the occupier and save our homeland.

I will not talk any longer now, because today is Sunday and some people want to have lunch and others want to drink a glass of arak. However, I hope the Lebanese people will understand their position and learn that time is not in the interests of the Lebanese but in the interest of the swindlers and the Syrian occupiers who are further strengthening their roots in Lebanese territory at the expense of the Lebanese people. Thus, let us act quickly to cut off these roots and burn these corrupt trees and return to Lebanon its prestige, pride and independence. After that every Lebanese will carry a pure Lebanese flag in his heart and not the flag that the first swindler Yasir 'Arafat distributed. We will offer Lebanese flags. 'Arafat burned and trod on the Lebanese flag and honor, and now he distributes Lebanese flags that are soiled by his hands. The pure Lebanese flag is in the heart of every local Lebanese. It is not a matter of appearances.

May you and Lebanon live long, sovereign and independent.

More Hadad

NC291125 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Address in English by leader of "Free Lebanon" Major Sa'd Haddad -- live or recorded]

[Text] My dear listeners, good day to all of you. Long time we didn't speak. Now, coming back, I would like to say to you all about the actual subject going on in Lebanon. And it is almost the lonely subject.

First of all I would like to welcome Mr Philip Habib on his coming back to Lebanon and to the Middle East. I hope that he will enjoy his trip and he will be able to give good results for the peace in Lebanon and in all the Middle East. And we know especially that this time he is coming to discuss the whole problem of Lebanon, not only the problem of the south or the problem of the missiles. That's good. That means that the American administration began to show interest in establishing or reestablishing the peace in Lebanon.

For this occasion, I would like to say, or emphasize, on some points that I ask Mr Philip Habib to take on consideration. First of all I would like to remind Mr Habib. I don't know that this Mr Habib was born in Lebanon or in the states, but I am sure Mr Habib still remembers his father and I am sure that his father told him about the savage rule of Turkish -- the Turkish savage rule which was established in Lebanon during his father's time. And he told him how much the Lebanese suffered from the regime and how much they struggled to get rid of the Turks and to have the independence, and how much the Lebanese they were attached to their freedom and to their dignity and how much they sacrificed to have their independence.

So, now the history is turning and we are facing almost the same period, or the same manner, the same behavior in Lebanon but instead of Turks we have the Syrians and the terrorists. These two mentioned, they are controlling Lebanon and they are misleading the Lebanese. They are exploiting the Lebanese and misusing the Lebanese, making the life of the Lebanese like hell, trying to exterminate the Lebanese and to wipe and finish with the Lebanese identity. And we as Lebanese, with what we are suffering and bearing, we still attached to our country, to our freedom which is planted inside ourselves, inside our heart; we still attached to our dignity, hoping and struggling, that struggling for our country to deliver our country from the aggressor.

There is some rumor and some (?indices) saying that the Americans, they are planning to solve the problem of terrorists in Lebanon on giving Lebanon to Syria. And by this, they think they will have two birds with one stone because they think they solve the problem of the terrorists and, in the same time, they will win Syria to their side, knowing that Syria is too much involved with the Russia and Syria can't go back, can't leave the Russians any more; on the contrary, as the time passing, the Russians, they are increasing their hold and their influence in Syria and, with the Syrians inside Lebanon.

So, and you see in the last meeting -- the summit of Fes -- what was the result. Because Arabi Saudia proposing a plan for the peace, knowing that this plan is not ideal for us and knowing that this plan is 100 percent in favor of the Arabic countries and 100 percent against Israel, for example, but because Arabi Saudia accused to be in good relations with the states, for that -- and for that only -- this plan was rejected from the (?part) of the refusal countries headed by Syria.

So, in the same time, Syrian calling always all the other Arabic countries to work against the American interests in the Middle East. So, it is time to understand that you will never win Syria to your side. On the contrary, you are on losing Lebanon. You will lose a good and strong friend for the states. And you will have more enemies. And about Arabi Saudia, if you count too much on them -- don't count too much on them, because if Lebanon will be lost, the Syrians and the terrorists, within 24 hours, they can change the regime in Arabi Saudia to their benefit in establishing a regime procommunist or pro-Russian or pro-Syrian. So what will be the result -- the result that you have -- you will lose all the Middle East.

You are coming as you used to come in the past to offer some legitimate and some protection for the Syrians in Lebanon and, by this, you are encouraging and helping your own enemy against yourselves. Your say that the states are supporting the legitimate authority in Lebanon, represented by Sarkis for time being, and for that you are furnishing weapons, ammunition and money to rebuild the Lebanese Army.

Please Mr Habib, ask, or check yourself, why this Lebanese Army since 6 years is not allowed to be deployed in the capital of Lebanon, in Beirut. And who is against it. Believe me the Lebanese -- all the Lebanese -- all religions. They are not against deploying the Lebanese Army in the capital or in any other place in Lebanon. But who is objecting? They are the Syrians and the terrorists. And they have -- the Syrians and terrorists -- they are using some puppets, some agents, in Lebanon and they claim they have nothing to do; the Lebanese between themselves they have to make common accord and to accept the army or something like this.

But the fact is, the Syrians and terrorists, they don't want to see any sign of reestablishing the Lebanese sovereignty which is supposed to begin in the capital, not elsewhere. In the same time, they will tell you tomorrow -- I am sure -- Mr Shaif al-Wazzan and company -- they will tell you: Please Mr Habib, use your influence and use your pressure against Israel to let us deploy our army in the south to the good fence. They will picture to you that the all problems of Lebanon they are in the south, like if it was the Lebanese sovereignty established in the capital and in all the other parts but it is missed only in the south.

Please, when they will ask you that, tell them: Why this Lebanese Army should be accepted in the south and rejected in the capital? Why? In the south because if it will be deployed after some time and there will be no more Lebanese opposing that and holding -- after some time the PLO will cut all the roads of supply for this army and will take over and all Lebanon, by this, will vanish, will be controlled completely by the PLO and the Syrians. That's their aim. That's their aim. For that, we are opposing that, because we don't want to lose our all country. We know what will be afterward -- all Lebanon will be lost. If the Syrians will attack Mount Lebanon, will conquer Mount Lebanon, who will oppose it? The Syrians, until now, they don't dare to do it before finishing with free Lebanon. They want to finish with the free Lebanon and they want to use you for this aim for their own benefit and afterward they finish with Mount Lebanon and all Lebanon will be completely disappearing.

So, so if you want to discuss the problem of Lebanon, you are welcome. But I hope you will discuss it in the right way, not to take in consideration some puppets used by the Syrians and PLO and claiming they are representing the benefit of Lebanon.

Those who are working and can represent Lebanon, they are those people who are living without any other foreign presence, without occupation, living free and decided to continue the struggle against the aggressor. If they will tell you: You have to help us to make the common accord, I invite you to come to free Lebanon and to have a look by yourself without any other company how the people are living in the free Lebanon -- Christians, all sects of Christians; Muslim all sects of Muslims -- Shi'ite, Sunnite and Druze -- with equality, brotherhood, sharing the same life and sharing the same principles, praising God and the country afterward.

They believe in God and they believe in their country. That proves to you that there is nothing between the Lebanese. If they will tell you: We want the national unity to be reestablished, don't bother yourself too much. You have only to come and see this national unity, how it is living in prosperity in free Lebanon. And I am sure when you will see it, you have no other choice than deciding to help the picture or the way of living in free Lebanon and to tell all the others: You have to be like free Lebanon and that's the only remaining place from Lebanon which is real Lebanese. And I am sure you will decide to help us and not -- and to stop wasting your money on claiming that you are helping the legitimate army and the legitimate authority.

I say again, if you are really interested to solve, to discuss, the whole problem of Lebanon, I invite you to come and see and to have the right picture of real Lebanon and to see the difference between what is going on in our area and what is going on in all the other parts in Lebanon. You are welcome again and thank you very much.

TISHRIN: U.S.-ISRAELI PACT 'DECLARATION OF WAR'

JN050636 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Press review]

[Text] TISHRIN says: If a thousand summits such as Fes are held in the current Arab situation and under equations under discussion, Syria will reject them, basing itself on a logical and principled stand which has been publicized on numerous occasions. If Philip Habib comes a thousand times to Syria with nothing fruitful and new based on a new U.S. stand and a new qualitative concept of the problem, he will find that Syria will have nothing to add to previous statements made during the missile crisis. If the United States sends more presents to the Syrian people, such as the Damascus massacre, to precede Philip Habib to Syria and so long as the U.S. administration continues to implement Israel's policy in the region instead of its own, Syria has nothing more to add. We believe the United States has no legal capacity for seeking a so-called solution.

TISHRIN adds: This time, Philip Habib has come to the region preceded and accompanied by a very grave qualitative development, which perhaps has been one of the most serious demonstrations of the complete U.S. bias to Israel against the Arabs and which has made the United States the strategic backbone of Israel in its aggression against them. It is a declaration of all-out war against the Arabs with a stay of execution, as we have stated. This new qualitative development is the conclusion a few days ago of the strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel.

Let us review together some of the secret clauses of this agreement to understand some of Philip Habib's tasks during his current tour of the region and the Syrian stand on this grave development. After reviewing the provisions of the strategic cooperation agreement between Israel and the United States, TISHRIN says: An initial reading of these four articles clearly reveals the trends of U.S. policy and the hypocrisy that the U.S. administration manifests in its Arab policy. The first article clearly states that it is an agreement directed against any state in the region. [sentence as heard] However, the fourth article [as heard] clearly explains the agreement and identifies the states against which the agreement is directed. The U.S. military presence in Israel and the military bases that surround it make any more clarifications unnecessary. Jordan, Egypt, Sudan, Oman, Somalia or others are not those intended; the first article is directed against Syria and the Palestinians, at least in the first stage. It is evident that the United States will make of Israel an arsenal for all the conventional, nuclear and neutron weapons with which it will violate Arab airspace and territories.

Thus, the United States has not been content to deal with the regional dispute by using that very specific concept -- Israel equals all the Arabs. The need to ensure Israel's military superiority takes into consideration the fact that Israel must possess military superiority over all the Arabs. Not content with this, the United States has involved itself in the dispute with a contractual and codified agreement according to which it agreed to become an overt opponent of the Arabs and to fight them with its entire arsenal on behalf of Israel.

TISHRIN adds: Philip Habib comes to deceive us and to prevent our minds from seeking a solution. The truth is that Philip Habib has come to peddle the agreement in order to minimize potential Arab reaction in some Arab countries. Philip Habib has come to talk about the Syrian missiles in Lebanon to divert Syria's attention from the major issue, that of the agreement, while he very well realizes and he has been told for the last time that the Syrian missiles in Lebanon are not a subject for discussion. Habib wanted to win more time by having us discuss marginal issues which we refuse to discuss, and this is what happened.

TISHRIN concludes: Philip Habib came to the region preceded by a U.S.-Zionist-reactionary gift, the Damascus massacre carried out by the agent gang, the Muslim Brotherhood, which is the reserve of the United States and Israel in the region, believing that a bereft Syria could be shaken by this crime and have its attention diverted from the major issue, thus allowing the United States to peddle the grave agreement under cover of destruction, blood and the bodies of innocent children, women and old men. Syria would thus forget its issue with the United States and its hatred of the United States, and the agreement would pass.

Syria has been well aware of the U.S. scheme and the gravity of the U.S.-Israeli agreement. Syria knows very well the U.S. hypocrisy. Philip Habib wanted to discuss marginal issues, but Syria's maturity and steadfastness brought him back to the core of the issue, which is that if the United States truly wishes to achieve or seek peace, it must first of all practice a moral and political logic in its policy, and must go back on this agreement, which we consider a declaration of war against us.

Further TISHRIN Comment

JN051338 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1305 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Damascus, 5 Dec (SANA) -- Under the headline "The United States, Habib and the Damascus Massacre," TISHRIN adds: So long as the U.S. administration continues to implement Israel's policy in the region instead of its own, Syria has nothing more to add. We believe the United States has no legal capacity for seeking a so-called solution, unless it is really serious in seeking a solution in its capacity as a big power which shoulders responsibilities as far as world peace is concerned. Therefore, it must restore balance to its policy and stands to correct its role and to emerge from the circle of direct enmity to the Arabs to achieve neutrality with all concomitant requisities and conditions.

Concluding, TISHRIN asserts that President Hafiz al-Asad was as clear with Philip Habib as he has always been in every dialogue he held with U.S. envoys. There will be no dialogue or discussion under the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation and under the declaration of war against the Arabs which was signed by the United States and Sharon a few days ago. There will be no such things with the perpetration of the savage Damascus massacre. There is nothing new we can offer and we are not concerned with what Habib carries. We have many very (?effective) options that can provide the means to defend ourselves with efficiency, manliness and pride.

AL-BA'TH RAPS SHAMIR'S STATEMENT ON MISSILES

JN061022 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0825 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Damascus, 6 Dec (SANA) -- Commenting on Yitzhaq Shamir's statement that Israeli patience over the Syrian missiles in Lebanon has run out, today's AL-BA'TH says that the patience of Syria and all Arabs who believe in the justice of their cause has, in turn, run out because Palestinian rights are still squandered and Arab territories are still occupied.

The newspaper adds that the long Zionist occupation of Palestine does not mean that the Arabs have forgotten that part of their national soil nor ignored Israeli policy, which is aimed at the history and geography of all Arabs. The paper further adds that once Israel thinks of a new confrontation, it must count not only to 10 but to 1,000, because the logic of aggression to which Israel has been accustomed is no longer an Israeli privilege nor a matter dictated by Washington and Tel Aviv to their agents either in the region or anywhere else.

The paper stresses that Israel's attempts to benefit from its public alliance with the United States by launching an attack on Syria and the Palestinian resistance are well understood by Syria and the Arab masses who support Syria's steadfastness. Syria is, therefore, unafraid of the United States because Israel's weapons have always been U.S. ones.

Concluding, AL-BA'TH says: Therefore, it is the Arabs who should have run out of patience and the equation should be quite the opposite to the assumption of Israel and the United States in this regard. However, although Arab weakness has robbed the Arabs of their preparedness, there are still some Arabs who are seriously working to upset the equation that turned Israel into a force of occupation and aggression.

ATH-THAWRAH ON EUROPE, SINAI FORCE PARTICIPATION

JN061050 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Damascus, 6 Dec (SANA) -- In a commentary today, ATH-THAWRAH said the European countries should know that their participation in the Sinai forces does not only mean implicit recognition of Camp David and involvement in its schemes, but also makes Britain, France, the Netherlands and Italy a curtain behind which Washington will try to hide the U.S. occupation of Sinai as a prelude to occupying other areas in the region and imposing complete hegemony over them.

The paper added that the European countries have indirectly entered the U.S.-Zionist alliance against the Arab nation and have become party to the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance agreement. Otherwise, how can we explain this European participation in the Sinai force -- a participation that is contrary to the will of the international community and to UN resolutions?

The paper said: The Arab nation, confronting the Zionist-U.S. aggression and hostile strategic alliance, finds that some European countries were not satisfied with relinquishing the Venice statement, but have gone further by the actual participation of their military forces in the U.S.-Zionist schemes against the Arab nation. This European stand indicates a grave European shift to the side of the Zionist policy of aggression and expansion and to the side of the U.S. schemes of hegemony. This stand deprives Europe of any role it can play toward the attainment of a just peace in the region.

Concluding ATH-THAWRAH says: By constantly warning and alerting Western Europe, the Arab nation is trying to give the European countries a chance to reconsider their stand.

However, Arab measures will certainly not be in the interest of Europe or its relations with the Arabs, if Europe's current policy in support of the United States and Zionist aggression continues.

TISHRIN ANALYZES U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

JN071022 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Syrian Rock" TISHRIN says: Nicholas Veliotis, assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, has admitted that there are some difficulties facing the implementation of U.S. objectives in the Middle East. Veliotis was speaking to the press on 3 December 1981, at the same time Philip Habib was in Damascus. Therefore, it is not difficult to pinpoint the difficulties to which Veliotis referred. The United States, whose interests run contrary to the deep increase of the Arab homeland, is very well aware that it is facing a willful adversary represented by Syria's national course, the protector of the nation's interests.

The United States, realizing this, will not refrain from trying to harm this course, not because it wants merely to subjugate or contain it, but to wipe it out completely if possible in order to achieve the objective of imposing control on the Arab homeland and of subjugating it politically and strategically. This U.S. objective is very important and needs to be achieved quickly.

Veliotes was frank when he said that U.S. interests in the Middle East are manifold -- geographically, politically, strategically, and economically, in addition to having special interests related to energy and to Israel's security. He said it was necessary for the United States to pursue them all simultaneously.

How is the United States trying to achieve these interests foremost of which is Israel's security? U.S. methods can with a minimum of national maturity be exposed and, more importantly, how to confront them. The United States is not interested in establishing security in the region, except for the security of Israel. It is not interested in peace; only a peace that enables it to continue plundering the region's resources. This is the core of the U.S. policy on which all moves or initiatives are based. The Camp David course or any other initiative, such as the initiative that some in the region claim to have implemented by themselves, is inspired by this policy.

In the midst of its efforts, the United States has discovered how impossible it is to circumvent Syria's steadfast course, and how impossible it is to subjugate or contain it. Therefore, Veliotes' admission that there are difficulties enables us to say that all other policies that Syria confronts will become meals whose chefs will find hard to digest. This is why the United States insists on hitting its head against the Syrian rock. The United States knows that Syria, the vanguard of Arab national action, not only defends Arab interests but also wages attacks at appropriate times to achieve victory for the pan-Arab course and enrich it with greater potentials, thus weakening U.S. influence. In the most difficulties stages of the Arab-U.S. dispute, Syria's presence has been omnipotent its voice resounding so that the United States understood Syria's stand very well, not only during Habib's recent mission but also before that and on many other occasions. Syria's voice also clearly defines to other Arab brothers that the road to the United States will eventually lead to Israel.

Commenting on the same subject, TISHRIN also says: Whether the mission of U.S. envoy Philip Habib or the forthcoming mission of Gen Alexander Haig in the region are successful or not, the prolongation of the situation in the region as it now stands will not harm the United States. It appears that the United States is feverishly seeking to freeze the situation in order to continue plundering the region's resources and establish military bases in strategic locations nearest to the oil sources in the Middle East. To achieve this, the United States will not hesitate to use the most savage methods that will achieve quick gains. In accordance with the strategic cooperation agreement, the United States is turning occupied Palestine into an arsenal for neutron weapons and other instruments of destruction. The United States is trying to benefit as much as possible from Camp David, which seeks to remove Egypt from the Arab nation and force it to carry out special missions in Africa. Within the framework of entrenching the current situation in accordance with the U.S. wishes, Nicolas Veliotes, assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, has warned that the situation in Lebanon is grave and that it might explode into a war between Syria and Israel, the results of which cannot be predicted. Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky reiterated his belief that a war between Israel and Syria will take place soon as a result of the missile crisis in Lebanon. In Tel Aviv, Yitzhaq Shamir addressed a warning to the Palestinians in southern Lebanon and to Syria on what he called the continuation of the missile crisis.

Prior to all these statements, which are part of the implicit and explicit threats, Washington's message, the Damascus massacre, was conveyed. This crime has been the ugliest message Damascus has so far received from the United States at the hand of the gang of treachery and crime which was employed by the United States to threaten Syria's security.

There is no doubt that the United States has sent Philip Habib to the region hoping his mission will be successful. However, it has not provided the means for its success, but has provided only threats, explosions and the conveying of Israeli wishes. The United States has forgotten that as a big power, it should work to entrench world peace and not expose the world to danger.

The United States sent its envoy after the Arab summit results which were contrary to what the United States wished for or wanted. It appears that the United States wishes to maintain a state of Arab fragmentation, so it can peddle its strategic alliance with the Israeli enemy with the minimum of Arab reaction.

TALAS ADDRESSES SYRIAN MILITARY UNITS IN LEBANON

JNO61947 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] At the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad commander in chief of the army and armed forces, Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, today visited several of our combat units in Lebanon as part of the Arab Deterrent Forces.

General Talas was accompanied on this visit by Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff for operations and training affairs; and Maj Gen Hasan Turkumani, director of the Political Department.

General Talas was received by the commander of the Syrian forces in Lebanon and the commanders of the different formations and units. After shaking hands, General Talas reviewed the guard of honor amid cheers from the fighters for the long life of our party leader and its secretary general, struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad.

General Talas then met with the fighters and conveyed to them the greetings of Hafiz al-Asad, leader of our nation's march on the path of liberation and victory, and his best wishes for success in their pan-Arab duties.

General Talas spoke about the savage imperialist-reactionary onslaught against our Arab nation, and Syria in particular. Referring to the bestial massacre committed by the gang of treachery and treason, the agent Muslim Brotherhood gang, against innocent people in the Al-Azbakiyah quarter of Damascus, he asserted that such filthy crimes will not weaken our country's steadfastness. On the contrary, they will only make it more determined to continue to resist all plots against our nation and people.

General Talas spoke about the background of this crime, which was committed by the criminal Muslim Brotherhood gang, and asserted that it is closely linked to our rejection of the Camp David accords and our firm and principled stand against alternative solutions which entrench the occupation and usurpation of Arab rights.

General Talas then spoke about the honorable role played by our brave armed forces in fraternal Lebanon. He stressed that all Arabs appreciate Syria's stand, because it is a correct stand that expresses the conscience of the Arab nation. This stand, he said, will demand many sacrifices from us. However, we are determined to continue the struggle under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, leader of our nation's march, and will not go back on our principled stand regardless of the savagery of the aggression or the sacrifices.

General Talas concluded his speech by condemning U.S. collusion with the Zionist enemy. He said that U.S. imperialism can no longer play a game of neutrality or continue the role of mediator after signing a strategic agreement that enables U.S. forces to side with Israeli forces against the Arab struggle.

CABINET MEETS 6 DEC ON YAMIT, HABIB MISSION

TA061011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Acting Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich this morning told the Cabinet that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon will work to restore order in Yamit. Mr Ehrlich said he was announcing this with the concurrence of the defense minister, who did not take part in the Cabinet session this morning because he was attending an IDF exercise somewhere in the country. This is reported by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

Also at the Cabinet session this morning, the foreign minister reported on the talks held with the U.S. mediator Philip Habib. Our correspondent says that a brief debate was held by the Cabinet about the memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation that was signed with the United States. The acting prime minister wanted the Cabinet to approve the memorandum, but Minister Zevulun Hammer opposed this, saying that the ministers did not yet know the details of the agreements [sikumin] having to do with the strategic cooperation. The Cabinet therefore decided to discuss the issue next week, in the presence of Minister Sharon.

Another subject that came up in this morning's session was the dismissal of the Religious Affairs Ministry director general, Gedalya Schreiber. At the request of the education minister, the Cabinet decided to postpone for a week its decision regarding the dismissal. The director general will take a leave of absence until the NRP's institutions deliberate his affair.

Further Details

TA061639 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker on 6 December Israeli Cabinet session]

[Excerpts] The Cabinet today placed the official seal on Menahem Begin's decision of last week and transferred the powers of the prime minister to his deputy, Simha Ehrlich, until Mr Begin resumes his functions. We are told that Mr Begin's condition is improving, but it is still not known when he will return to his office.

Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori reported on the signing of a memorandum with the Egyptian Government on communications between the two countries. Tzipori estimated that within approximately 1 year there will be direct telephone dialing between Israel and Egypt. Tzipori said he was very surprised by the Egyptian response to Israel's requests.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reported to the Cabinet that answers from Europe had not yet been received regarding the participation of France, Britain, the Netherlands and Italy in the Multinational Force and Observers under the terms presented by Israel and the United States. It appears that French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who is due to arrive in Jerusalem tomorrow, will clarify this issue.

At the beginning of the Cabinet session, the foreign minister briefed the Cabinet on the talks with Philip Habib at the end of last week in Jerusalem. This morning, Habib was in Saudi Arabia and he is due to return to Israel as early as tomorrow morning in order to meet Shamir.

REPORTS ON U.S. ENVOY OFFICIAL HABIB'S TALKS

TA041847 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] U.S. special envoy Philip Habib has ended his first round of talks with Israeli officials on the situation in Lebanon. Our political affairs reporter Alan Ben-'Ami says the U.S. negotiator will fly to Saudi Arabia tomorrow, and is then expected to return to Beirut for a second round of talks with Lebanese leaders. He will be coming back to Israel on Monday and may meet with Prime Minister Begin, who is still in the hospital recovering from a hip injury.

Today Habib had almost 2 hours of talks with foreign minister Shamir and, later, a 90-minute session with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. The U.S. negotiator, who originally came to the area to try to resolve the crisis over Syrian missiles in Lebanon, said that he had now expanded his mission and is trying to seek an overall solution to this complicated problem. However, his immediate concern, according to Israeli and American sources, is focused on maintaining quiet along the Israel-Lebanese border.

Israel's leaders stressed today in their talks with Habib that they were concerned at the continuing buildup of heavy arms by the PLO in Lebanon. They also emphasized that Israel is still insisting on the removal of the Syrian missiles from Lebanon.

During his meeting with Defense Minister Sharon, Habib was given a note by one of his aides telling him of reports from Beirut that a Libyan assassination plot against him had been uncovered. Security sources in Beirut told a UPI reporter that the Lebanese had uncovered a plot by a group of Libyans to assassinate Habib during his current tour. The attempt was to have been carried out when he was in Lebanon.

Shamir on Habib Mission

TA050929 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- recorded]

[Text] Does Jerusalem reconcile itself, unwillingly, with U.S. policy? Here is Shim'on Schiffer.

[Schiffer] Israel, the foreign minister says, is not folding up. And to critics he has this to say:

[Shamir] I propose that they recall what has happened in Israel over the last 4 years, and say candidly whether any other state in the world has acted as independently and vigorously as Israel has, in a direction dictated solely by our own interests. And all this, without breaking our friends' rules and without neglecting the possibility of improving relations with elements with which we either had no relations at all, or with which our relations were bad. This is the complicated path of our policy; we are taking it and, I believe, also progressing on it.

[Schiffer] No, the foreign minister goes on to say, I do not agree with those who say that Israel is isolated. The day after tomorrow French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will be here. He will be followed by the German and British foreign ministers and, in a few months, by the president of France. Lately it has been learned that Israel is approaching a resumption of diplomatic relations with African states. I talked with Shamir on the relationships with some of those states and on the political issues that have been discussed. Yesterday he met with the U.S. negotiator, Philip Habib, whose chances of solving the complex issues he is dealing with here are not deemed to be very good. However, it is better that he, rather than Soviet mediators, shuttle in the area, political observers say.

[Shamir] It can be said that he is on the road, but that road is apparently still long. And what actually [word indistinct] Habib is trying to do during his shuttles meanwhile is, if he cannot achieve a final solution to the problems worrying us, the United States and other elements, he is seeking short term, accomplishable objectives, such as maintaining the situation of no hostile activities on the border, the calming of spirits in Lebanon and preventing plots. This is what he wants to achieve, without foregoing -- as he says -- the effort to find final solutions to the problems which he over came.

[Schiffer] For the time being it seems that Israel is assisting Habib in those efforts, but the fact remains that terrorists continue arming themselves and introducing heavy weapons. Will Israel not eventually have to pay for this?

[Shamir] We are examining the situation day-by-day, weighing all the alternatives, and we shall decide in accordance with Israel's interests. We are concerned over the reinforcements, the rearmament and the strengthening of the terrorists. We are also telling the Americans, including Philip Habib, that we will not be able to tolerate this situation for long, and that they must stop this. They must find a solution. And they keep repeating that they believe they will find a solution for this. The same is true regarding other subjects, with Syria and its continued presence on Lebanese soil, and the problem of the missiles. What Philip Habib is trying to do on behalf of the President is, as I have said, to prevent the situation from escalating. We, at this stage, accept this approach but, I stressed, only for now.

[Schiffer] Does Israel have some kind of a red line, or perhaps a timetable, on this, and did Shamir clarify to Habib that beyond that limit Israel will be free to react as it deems fit?

[Shamir] Israel is free to react today. Israel maintains its freedom of action, and it will decide what to do and how to do it. Red lines, you know, are decided upon when one sees fit to determine that there is a red line somewhere, or that a red line must be drawn. Clearly, we see limits to our patience.

[Schiffer] Philip Habib came here from Jordan. What is he actually looking for in Jordan? How is Jordan connected to the problems of a settlement in Lebanon?

[Shamir] I do not know whether this is exactly the reason for his visit there, but there seems to be some link -- and this is well known -- that the terrorists have tried and are trying to attack Israel from Jordan's territory, and in regard to this, there is direct link with the cessation of hostile activities.

[Schiffer] We said there were those who claimed that the government submitted to the United States on the issue of European participation in the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO]. In the foreign minister's view, what has been achieved is not a compromise, but an impressive political accomplishment by Israel.

[Shamir] This not only put the Europeans in their place, but also proved to them and other factors in the Middle East too, that one has to take into account Israel's position as well, and it also improved our relations with the United States, something we are always seeking.

[Schiffer] Even if the Europeans do not participate in the MFO, the hope for improving relations with them will soon receive a new momentum. On Monday, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will come to Jerusalem.

[Shamir] We see in this visit of French Foreign Minister Cheysson, who is actually coming to prepare the more important visit of French President Mitterand in February, a breakthrough to a new era of friendly relations with France, perhaps with Europe as well.

[Schiffer] Is Shamir saying in fact that Israel can maintain good relations with a country that in words and deeds is maintaining good relations with terrorist organizations?

[Shamir] We have proclaimed many times that Israel can and should maintain friendly relations with countries with which it may have differences of opinion. If we do not, with whom shall we maintain relations? In fact, we have differences of opinion with the most friendly countries. Do we not have differences of opinion with the United States on the most important issues?

[Schiffer] The president of France has recently helped tremendously in creating a background for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Israel and a number of African states. In recent years serious groundwork has been laid.

Senior officials, headed by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimohe, went to Africa, promoting a resumption of relations. Yitzhaq Shamir met recently with African foreign ministers in New York, and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon went and came back with written and signed agreements. The assessment in Washington is that in a few months African states will resume diplomatic relations with Israel.

[Shamir] I would not talk about a definite timetable, but there is no doubt that there is a good chance that our relations with Third World countries will be improving, countries which had severed relations with us in 1973, before, during and after the Yom Kippur War. There is much hope that the relations with a number of these states will be resumed, and this will undoubtedly be an achievement.

Further on Talks

TA060622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] The cease-fire on the Lebanese border will continue in the coming period. The dangers of a renewed flareup of hostilities have not been reduced, to the contrary, more fuel has been added and the way has not yet been found to quench the fire that appears imminent. It is with these impressions that U.S. mediator Philip Habib concluded his first round of talks in the region. He has now left Jerusalem for Riyadh.

Ministers Shamir and Sharon, with whom he met, made it clear to him that there is a limit to Israel's patience. The defense minister stressed several matters to the U.S. mediator: The terrorists have violated the cease-fire 40 times so far, of which 20 violations consisted of activities against the area controlled by Major Haddad. Israel will not agree in the future to a situation which the terrorists operate against civilian settlements in the north. There will not be another war of attrition, the defense minister emphasized in his talk with Habib. The IDF will operate in a different manner than it did last summer. Habib said he told all the parties in Lebanon about the risk they were taking by their repeated violations of the cease-fire with Israel.

Another message of Minister Sharon's: The danger of a flareup of hostilities stems not just from the presence of Syrian occupation forces there. The terrorist organizations are liable to bring about a resumption of military activity in the region.

On his current tour Habib is working to persuade the Syrians to withdraw some of their forces from Beirut and to allow the entry of inter-Arab forces -- from Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan -- into Lebanon. The defense minister told the U.S. mediator explicitly that Israel will oppose the entry of additional Arab forces into Lebanon.

Habib did not speak much with Israeli officials about the Syrian missiles in the Lebanese Al-Biq'a'. He believes that this problem can not be solved unless the sides deal with it in every round of talks. The impression of Foreign Minister Shamir and the defense minister was that U.S. efforts to bring about a solution to the problems in Lebanon have not produced any results.

HABIB TO RETURN 6 DEC; SHAMIRON LEBANON

TA061724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 Dec 81

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] U.S. mediator Philip Habib will return to Israel from Saudi Arabia tonight and will meet with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for another talk tomorrow morning. This is reported by our political correspondent.

At today's Cabinet meeting, the foreign minister briefed the Cabinet on the talks held with Habib, emphasizing that the Americans have not yet found the road toward solving the complicated problems in Lebanon.

In an interview in Arabic on Israeli television this evening, Shamir said he will tell the U.S. secretary of state, who will arrive in Israel on 13 December, that in Israel's opinion time is running out and the United States should take action to restore the previous situation in Lebanon.

Talks Ends

TA070915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The meeting between U.S. mediator Philip Habib and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has ended in Jerusalem. Habib reported on his talks in Saudi Arabia and expressed the hope that the cease-fire on the Lebanese border would be maintained. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Habib noted that in his opinion, Saudi Arabia would continue to be involved in the efforts to obtain a settlement in Lebanon. He complained to the foreign minister that reports of his talks are made public in Israel, which hampered him in the continuation of his mission. He commended Saudi Arabia, which succeeds in keeping the content of the talks with him secret. Israeli representatives in the talk explained that Israel is a democratic country with a free press, and the foreign minister reports to the Cabinet on the talks. Philip Habib will remain in Israel today and will then leave to continue his mission.

YAMIT RESIDENTS TO MEET DEFENSE MINISTER

TA061845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Barring a last minute change, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon will meet the Yamit action committee tomorrow morning. Our correspondent, Shalom Oren, reports that the residents will open the town's gates tomorrow after receiving a promise that the minister will confer with them to discuss their affairs. This arrangement was achieved with the help of the chairman of the Yamit District Settlement Committee, Yitzhaq Regev, in meetings he held with the commander of the southern command, Dan Shomron. The Yamit residents intend to ask Sharon to handle all their problems and insure that advance payment of their compensation be given to all residents.

Meanwhile, Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir has appealed to Police Inspector General Arye Ivtzan, requesting that he open a thorough investigation and uncover the lawbreakers in Yamit so that they can be put on trial. Zamir briefed the Cabinet on this at today's morning session. In his opinion, criminal offenses were committed in Yamit, especially the setting of houses on fire.

The head of the MAPAM Knesset faction, Dov Zakin, has asked the attorney general to investigate the involvement of Knesset members Ge'ula Kohen, Hayim Druckman and Hanan Porat in the civilian uprising in Yamit. MK Zakin wants the attorney general to consider removing their immunity and putting them on trial.

Residents Meet Sharon

TA071015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon today expressed satisfaction that life in Yamit had returned to normal, despite the difficult circumstances. He attacked those who are trying to turn the public against the town's residents. The defense minister was speaking after concluding his meetings with committees in Yamit.

After meeting with the representatives of wives of regular Army officers, with the salaried workers' committee and with the business owners, he said he had summed up the matters he would deal with with them all. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the defense minister stressed that he was not replacing the agriculture minister [who is in charge of the negotiations with the Yamit settlers]; rather, the Cabinet had asked him to go to Yamit and end the painful affair peacefully. He will submit his proposals to the Cabinet session Sunday 13 December and the following day will return to Yamit to convey the replies. The residents' representatives expressed optimism that a way out of the tangle would be found.

SOVIET UNION INVITES KNESSET MEMBERS TO VISIT

TA030931 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The Soviet peace committee has sent an invitation to visit the Soviet Union to a group of Israeli personalities from various parties and movements, including Knesset members Ora Namir and Menahem Hakohen, of the Alignment, the former MAPAM Knesset member Haya Grossman and also several of the Rakah activists. The invitation cable, which was addressed to Knesset member Tawfiq Tubi, says that Moscow thinks that such a visit will help to foster understanding between peace-lovers in the Soviet Union and Israel. The Israeli delegation will go to Moscow in a week.

RADIO REPORTS HADDAD CLASH WITH UNIFIL

TA070525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] In south Lebanon there was an exchange of fire last night near the disputed Hill 880 between UN forces and Major Haddad's men. Militia soldiers arrived on the scene with equipment and supplies for their colleagues and found that Irish soldiers of UNIFIL had fenced off the hill. A row developed and some shots were fired in the air. The militiamen claim the Irish have hardened their attitude after UNIFIL commander General Callaghan left for the United States for talks at UN Headquarters.

MA'ARIV REPORTS VISIT OF SENIOR U.S. OFFICERS

TA061037 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Dec 81 p 1

[Report by Washington correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] The U.S. chief of naval operations and the U.S. air force vice chief of staff will pay separate official visits to Israel in the coming weeks as guests of the IDF and will meet with the defense minister, the chief of staff and senior officers.

Neither visit is connected to the issue of strategic cooperation included in the memorandum of understanding. U.S. and Israeli sources explained that the debates on the implementation of the memorandum would start the beginning of next year when the "coordinating council" is to convene.

It is thought that the U.S. Navy and Air Force will play a key role in the cooperation between the two countries.

U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Thomas Hayward will arrive here at the end of this month to reciprocate the visit of Israeli Navy Commander Brig Gen Ze'ev Almog who visited the United States this year as guest of the U.S. Navy.

Admiral Hayward who is a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will stay in Israel for about 1 week as part of a tour of the Middle East in the course of which he will also visit Egypt and Bahrain.

U.S. Air Force Vice Chief of Staff General Robert Mathis will arrive here in about 1 week, to reciprocate the visit of Israeli Air Force Commander Brig Gen David 'Ivri in the United States at the beginning of this year. He will tour various bases and will confer with senior officers.

JERUSALEM POST ON STRATEGIC PACT, ARAB WORLD

TA041431 Jerusalem POST in English 4 Dec 81 p 16

[Defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman commentary: "Unintelligible Signature"]

[Text] On August 5 this year, Prime Minister Begin startled even his closest associates by calling for a resumption of normal relations with the Soviet Union -- relations which were severed in 1967.

This call, made from the podium of the Knesset, was given added impetus when a few weeks later Foreign Minister Shamir met with his Soviet counterpart in New York, and later with the Polish foreign minister. Rumour and speculation, just 3 months ago, was that the Israel Government was seeking a reconciliation with the Soviets, and that something dramatic was going to happen soon. The premier himself, known for his ingrained anti-Soviet stand, did little to calm the spate of speculation. Indeed, he fostered it.

And now Israel becomes a front-line confrontation state with the Soviet Union by virtue of the strategic agreement signed in Washington on Tuesday, which will "enable" Israel and the United States "to act cooperatively to provide each other with military assistance to cope with threats to the security of the entire region caused by the USSR or Soviet-controlled forces introduced from outside the region into the region."

This inconsistency of policy would be understandable had Israel derived from the pact any commitment which would be pointed to as new or significant, in terms of this country's relations with the United States. There are no new elements in the accord advantageous to Israel. Not a single one.

On the Thursday prior to Sharon's visit to the United States the Cabinet met at the Hadassah hospital to discuss whether the defence minister should go to America or not. The day before, government officials, including senior people in the Defence Ministry itself, said that they were sceptical about the text of the agreement which had been received from Washington earlier in the week. It left a lot to be desired, and was termed by more than one minister as meaningless. Four important changes would have to be made, the public was told via well-planted leaks, if Sharon was to sign it.

Israel wanted the pact to be signed by the two states and not merely by the respective ministers of defence; a date must be set for the implementation of strategic cooperation; the agreement would have to be broadened to include strategic cooperation against a wider threat than just the USSR or Soviet-controlled forces from outside the region; and military cooperation would have to include land maneuvers, in addition to the joint naval and aerial exercises the United States was offering.

Unless these conditions were met, very senior government voices said, not only would Sharon not sign the accord, he would not even visit Washington.

None of the conditions was met (apart from a January date for the start of discussions to add flesh to the basic accord) yet the defence minister both went to the United States and signed.

The agreement Sharon came back with was received with reservation in all quarters. Ministers within the Cabinet itself would have voted against it had they been allowed freedom of choice, and had Wednesday's Knesset debate not been linked to motions of no confidence in the government.

Senior army officers shrug, turn their eyes heavenward and profess to be dumbfounded by the terms of the accord. The entire political spectrum in Israel, from the extreme left to Tehiya on the extreme right, is opposed to it, and opposition has been vociferous in the centre as well. Nobody, not even Sharon and Begin, can pretend to be happy with the agreement, for it certainly does not reflect what they themselves have been seeking for the past 2 years. Quite the contrary.

Why, then, was it signed? Sharon was correct in stating in the Knesset that the accord itself constitutes an important deterrent against any desire by the Soviet Union to destroy the State of Israel. He was correct, too, in saying that during his entire military career he dedicated himself to fighting against Soviet-supplied weapons. It is also true that if the intentions of the agreement are translated into practice, Israel would derive important economic benefits from it.

But is it the Soviet Union or Soviet-controlled forces from outside the region that Israel really has to deter, and will the agreement stop or even hinder the flow of Soviet arms to Arab confrontation states? Is Israel's real problem not those countries of the region that have been explicitly removed from the sphere of joint Israel-American military cooperation in Section C of Article I of the agreement, which excludes bilateral action against "any state or group of states within the region."

On the other hand, Israel is contractually bound to act against "the threat to peace and security of the region caused by the Soviet Union or Soviet-controlled forces" -- no matter where in the region that may occur. In other words, theoretically, while Israeli forces are fighting Cubans in Egypt, the Americans will still be selling the AWACS to Saudi Arabia and Hawk missiles and aircraft to Jordan.

And if Israel fails to honour its contractual agreements vis-a-vis the United States by acting as the West's frontline defence against Soviet aggression in the Middle East, America would find it natural and expedient to renege on some of its commitments to Israel. In other words, basic elements of previous understandings between Israel and the United States, such as the annual aid package and intelligence sharing, have now become conditional on Israelis spilling their blood for our most relentless enemies, such as Saudi Arabia. It makes no sense at all.

As to the agreement heralding a major economic breakthrough, all it says is that a coordinating council will be established to foster "cooperation in defence trade" (Article III, Section D) and "cooperation in research and development building on past cooperation in this area." (Article III, Section C). Israel already has a commitment from the U.S. to purchase \$400 million of Israeli military equipment for the American Armed Forces, and former Defence Minister Ezer Weizman had a clear understanding with the Pentagon on this very issue.

There is simply nothing new here. In addition to the \$400 million commitment, Israel is still trying to translate into action a "best efforts" promise from General Dynamics to purchase over \$200 million in goods from Israel to offset the F-16 sale of 3 years ago. Not even a fraction of this sum has been sold; and, according to people working on the project, to get the United States to purchase anything here, especially now, given America's unprecedented economic problems, is like banging one's head against a brick wall.

Nor are there any new elements on the agenda of the coordinating council which, the agreement stipulates, is to hold its first meeting in January. Every subject to be discussed has already been on the agenda of the 3-year-old Israel-U.S. strategic dialogue -- a dialogue ended by Sharon in August because "the time had come to stop talking and to initiate action."

The pact signed this week calls for anything but action on the matters of cardinal importance to Israel. It calls for more talking, but no clear statement as to the intention of the deliberations. Even though the much sought-after prepositioning of American material and military equipment in Israel has been left vague and conditional upon mutual agreement.

The only tangible thing agreed to in Washington was the holding of joint military exercises "in the eastern Mediterranean Sea" -- something Israel has for years refused to consider, despite many previous American officers. This is because defence officials here felt that the price Israel would have to pay in terms of limitations on its freedom to deal with local problems in return for such limited strategic reciprocity would not be worthwhile.

Sharon himself rejected any idea of cooperation limited to the eastern Mediterranean, saying that this was one of the few cards Israel had to offer. Yet on December 1, he agreed to it, and apparently without any quid pro quo. This sudden change of heart cannot be explained, unless something that went on in Washington is being withheld from us -- though the Americans swear that there are no secret addenda to the agreement.

The question still remains as to why Begin and Sharon, despite opposition from within the Cabinet, the coalition and the defence establishment, decided to sign the pact anyway, and in such a hurry.

The only rational explanation has to be that the premier and his defence minister, who came back from Washington last September promising an imminent strategic accord, only to be faced with a deterioration of relations in the wake of the AWACS vote, American recognition of the Saudi peace plan and deep disagreement over the composition of the Saudi peace plan and deep disagreement over the composition of the Sina multi-national force, desperately needed to show that Israel and the United States are still allies.

The need to underline American-Israeli friendship was and is urgent, for over the past few months the Arabs have correctly perceived that they have a leading edge in the quest for Washington's favour. America's commitment to Israel's security is a very important component of Israel's overall deterrent capability.

However, if anything could underline just how important the pro-Western Arab confrontation states are to the United States, it is the very agreement Sharon signed in order to negate that impression. America went out of its way to ensure that not one word of the agreement could be interpreted as hostile to its Arab allies, or even those Arab states with which it does not have regulations.

If anything, this agreement could be perceived as yet another sign of Israeli weakness. None of Israel's demands was met, not even those declared by the government only a week ago to be absolute, and everything the Americans demanded was included. Moreover, the agreement has certainly complicated any Israeli hope of ever achieving an accommodation or reconciliation with the Soviet Union.

But perhaps things are not as bad as they seem. After all, as Sharon said himself in the Knesset on Wednesday, there is a precedent one can turn to for comparison: Taiwan. It's a comforting thought.

HA'ARETZ: 'UZI BENZIMAN ON POLICYMAKING

TAO41256 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Dec 81 p 14

[Commentary by 'Uzi Benziman: "To Lead by the Nose, To Pinch the Cheeks"]

[Text] It now seems possible to perceive a pattern in the way Begin, Sharon and Shamir handle important foreign affairs issues. They lead the public by the nose and then pinch their own cheeks. That is what they have done in recent weeks in coping with key matters such as the autonomy negotiations, the Saudi peace plan, European participation in the MFO [Multinational Force and Observers], and the memorandum of strategic cooperation.

Let us follow the manifestations of the syndrome in the behavior of the prime minister, the defense minister and the foreign minister regarding each of these issues.

-- The autonomy negotiations. The nose-leading: One fine day, during a talk with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Mr Begin declared that henceforth the autonomy negotiations would center on the establishment of the administrative council -- the election method, the council's composition and its powers. He added that the discussions on this issue would be urgent and would be held at a ministerial level.

The declaration was designed to create the impression that the autonomy talks were assuming a new character, that a shift had occurred, that a new momentum had been forged. The prime minister lent a dramatic nature to the wearisome negotiating process. A stimulus in the form of Mr Begin's new tidings was flashed to the public, to the media and perhaps also to the United States and Egypt.

The actual result: Zero. The ministers were dispatched to Egypt and returned empty-handed. It quickly emerged that all the problematic topics that have blocked progress so far are to be found under the rubric of "the administrative council, its manner of election, its powers and composition."

The cheek-pinching: After the fact, officials embellished the process and painted it in rosy hues. They said it had been designed to put the Egyptians to the test and that thanks to it, it was now clear to Israel that Egypt was not anxious to conclude the negotiations by April 1982. They explained that the prime minister's initiative had come as a continuation of a conclusion he had reached with the late President as-Sadat regarding the termination of the negotiations prior to the final withdrawal from Sinai -- and that only the change of leaders in Egypt (which occurred before the prime minister's tidings) had prevented the success of the move. They also said that the prime minister's strategem had been designed to move the United States to dispatch a ranking representative to the talks, by brandishing the threat that Israel and Egypt were quite capable of wrapping up the talks without the United States. Government officials also explained that the failure of the ministerial talks had enabled the Cabinet to decide not to push Egypt to expedite the autonomy talks, and that this development was very good and very convenient for Israel.

In short: The prime minister's trumpet fanfare may have ended on a faint note, but this result only improved Israel's position.

-- The Saudi peace plan. The nose-leading syndrome: Through a series of threatening declarations and practical threat-latent steps, the three personages set forth to do battle against U.S. support for the Fahd plan. The raucous demonstrations -- terming Saudi Arabia a confrontation state, signaling the United States through the dispatch of the defense minister and the chief of staff to the northern border, dramatic pronouncements by the prime minister and the foreign minister that Israel was liable to reassess its policy, the air force's overflights of Saudi Arabia -- all these were designed to impress the public at home and abroad as to the firmness of the Israeli stand and Israel's determination to oppose both the plan and U.S. support for it.

The result: Zero. Washington did not retract its support for the plan and Saudi Arabia continues to be viewed by the Reagan administration as the most important country in the Middle East. The dissolution of the Saudi plan at the Fes conference had nothing to do with any Israeli tone in reaction to the plan (for example: Instead of calling it "A plan for Israel's destruction," as Mr Begin put it, Israel could have said something like: "An unacceptable plan, but let's open negotiations") would have accorded Israel a major propaganda and political coup when the Fes conference broke up.

The cheek-pinching method: After the fact, those responsible for policy maintain that the Israeli outcry influenced the United States and motivated Alexander Haig to reaffirm U.S. adherence to the Camp David accords. President Reagan may not have withdrawn his support for the Saudi plan, but that is only because he cannot publicly disavow his previous stands. What counts here is Haig's position (according to Jerusalem's rosy version). The failure of the Fes conference proved that the Israeli reaction to the Fahd plan was right, because it was demonstrated that the rejection states are unwilling to take even the smallest step toward accepting Israel's existence.

In short: A full Israeli success.

European participation in the MFO. The nose-leading: In a series of lofty pronouncements the prime minister makes it unequivocally clear that Israel will not agree to have countries take part in the MFO that base their participation on documents conflicting with Camp David ("I shall recommend the Cabinet reject the proposal of the four countries to send units to the MFO because of the wording and explanations that accompanied their announcement that they were joining the force," Begin told Ambassador Lewis on 25 November, as reported the following day in MA'ARIV). "Israel has no reason to jeopardize the peace by bringing in forces that are against the Camp David accords through which the peace was obtained" (the prime minister's media adviser, HA'ARETZ, 26 November).

The result: The EEC members will join the MFO despite official and public declarations that accompanied their states readiness to send troops to the force. Israel did not withstand the U.S. pressure and instead agreed to compromise to counter the European declarations (which mention the Venice declaration, the Palestinians' right of self-determination and the need to have the PLO take part in the peace-making process in the Middle East) whereby an Israeli-U.S. declaration would be issued asserting that participation in the MFO would be unconditionally on the basis of the Camp David accords, and without any connection to the support of the participating countries for alternative peace plans.

The cheek-pinching syndrome: According to official explanations the Israeli move produced excellent results. A confrontation between Jerusalem and Washington was prevented. It was demonstrated that Israel has the strength to force the United States to offset the EEC members' hostile attitude. It was Europe that folded in the face of the Israeli-U.S. pressure by sending a clarification to the United States that its joining the MFO was not dependent on any condition.

In short: An impressive achievement. Some change ostensibly occurred in the stand of the European countries, they ostensibly withdrew their grave explanation that accompanied their stated readiness to take part in the MFO. They ostensibly had previously made their participation dependent on some condition.

-- The strategic memorandum: The nose-leading syndrome: In a series of leaks, declarations and moves, Minister Ari'el Sharon created the impression that he was entering negotiations with the United States on strategic cooperation in a big way. The defense minister created the impression of a resolute and tough bargaining stance against the United States. His people let it be known that in Washington he would strive to achieve overall cooperation on a broad range of subjects and not just making Israel a center for U.S. military activity in the region in order to slightly balance the one way relations of dependence between the two countries, and to neutralize to some extent the Saudi influence, but coordinating moves in the autonomy negotiations, resolving the Lebanon crisis, dealing with Saudi Arabia's standing in the region and with the supply of U.S. arms to the Arab states. He declared that cooperation must include military coordination that would be expressed, among other ways, in the storing of heavy U.S. weapons in emergency depots in Israel, in the renovation of U.S. planes by Israel aircraft industries, in the U.S. purchase of Israeli-made military hardware, and in the sending of sophisticated items to Israel to enable it to preserve its technological advantage.

The result: No more than partial. The strategic memorandum speaks for itself and shows how general and laconic U.S. readiness to cooperate with Israel is. The secret practical agreements that accompany the memorandum answer some of Israel's needs, but these could probably have been obtained without signing an agreement on strategic activity.

The cheek-pinching: Government representatives are presenting the agreement as an extremely important move for Israel's security -- one that angers the Arab states, thereby demonstrating its great value. Whereas originally the strategic cooperation was meant to obtain coordination with the United States on issues relating to the region and to Israeli-Arab relations, now, in retrospect, the agreement is being presented as though it had been designed from the outset solely to deter the Soviet Union.

Government representatives are portraying the memorandum as a Begin bear-hug on Reagan -- through Begin's having seized on the U.S. President's remarks about his readiness in principle to develop strategic cooperation with Israel. Had Israel not been quick to put the President's words into practice, the whole idea would have faded away. Government spokesmen say that the memorandum extricates Israel from its political isolation and that positive results are already being felt.

The proof: the agreements reached by Sharon (according to NEWSWEEK) for arms deals in his recent trip to Africa. The memorandum is an important achievement, the result of Menahem Begin's wording, Begin having pulled the Israeli-U.S. strategic dialogue out of the mud by separating two spheres in Israeli-U.S. relations: the regional sphere and the global sphere. The memorandum's focus on deployment against Soviet expansion enables Jerusalem and Washington to sign such an agreement without overly involving Washington's relations with the Arab states. The memorandum does not apply to the sphere of Israeli-Arab relations, and it leaves Israel the same room for maneuver that it had had.

As a result of the agreement, the government representatives say, the Soviet Union will be deterred from intervening on the side of the Arab states, and they will take this into account in their attitude toward Israel.

In short: The praiseworthy result of calculated planning by which all that Israel asks in its strategic dialogue with the United States is to fortify its home front against Soviet military intervention, and which does not involve any exaggerated quid pro quo, such as Israel's coming out openly against the Soviet Union.

MA'ARIV ON SHAMIR'S MISSILE CRISIS COMMENTS

TA061227 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Dec 81 p 5

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "Words and Missiles"]

[Text] Last night in Jerusalem they tried to set our minds at ease that U.S. mediator Philip Habib had not heard the Syrian president question his status as mediator in the wake of the memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation the United States signed with Israel.

The Syrian president knows that Habib's mission is linked to the Saudi initiative for an arrangement in Lebanon and since Saudi Arabia finances the Syrian deterrent force in Lebanon, Syria does not want to get into a dispute with Saudi Arabia. However, it is reasonable to assume that the memorandum on strategic cooperation will have an impact on Philip Habib's delicate mediation mission, not necessarily by disqualifying the mediator -- as the Damascus press has done -- but by stiffening the Syrian position in the face of the Israeli demand to pull the missiles out of Al-Biqa' valley.

After all, the missiles are Soviet-made and the Soviet Union supplied them to Syria with an explicit aim. To expand Soviet influence in the area. It is unlikely that the Syrians will not consult and coordinate their position with the Soviet Union in the face of U.S. proposals to remove the missiles from Lebanese soil. It is more likely that the Soviets will strive to prove to the Arab countries that they are capable of foiling Israeli-U.S. cooperation. We will not be surprised if one of these days Moscow issues a warning against any attempt to touch these Syrian missiles on Lebanese soil.

In light of this possible development, the statement made by Foreign Minister Shamir yesterday that "there is a limit to our patience" on the missile affair was absolutely unnecessary. Apparently, the foreign minister did not mean to warn the mediator; he merely wanted to prove that the memorandum of understanding does not restrict Israel's freedom of action. It is improbable that the foreign minister should warn Syria in the course of Philip Habib's mission, even before he has had the opportunity to go to Riyadh and discuss his proposals with the Saudi leaders. Therefore, it is more likely that Shamir's intention was to emphasize that Israel's hands had not been tied by the memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation.

However, the good intention was interpreted by the media as a warning to Syria. Due to the danger entailed in such a distorted interpretation, Shamir's comment was absolutely unnecessary at this stage because it calls for an immediate Soviet reaction just as it had called for the firm Syrian response that it would under no circumstances retrieve the missiles from the Al-Biqa' valley.

Indeed, the Syrians have already declared this in the past. However, in the wake of the memorandum of strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States the question of the missiles has become part of the Soviet-U.S. confrontation in the Middle East. This question also involves the prestige of a superpower which would not be willing to permit one of its "clients" to capitulate to the pressure of a rival superpower.

We must get used to this new line of thought of seeing things in the superpower context and measure our steps and statements accordingly. We must reserve ourselves freedom of action to counter any eventuality in Lebanon, but we do not have to shout it out lest we wake the Russian bear from his slumber to issue a counterwarning.

The United States has a problem: Washington is trying to exploit the Saudi's financial power in Damascus in order to influence the Syrian Government to reach an agreement in Lebanon. However, against a possible Saudi pressure there is Soviet pressure not to accept "a U.S. settlement" in Lebanon, similar to the Soviet pressure on the Arabs not to agree to the Camp David accords which are also "a U.S. settlement."

In view of these contradictions, Philip Habib's mission to settle the conflict in Lebanon is almost impossible. Creating the impression that Israel presented the U.S. mediator with an ultimatum about the removal of the missiles from the Al-Biqa' valley will make it more difficult on us than on the Syrians and the Soviets. It puts us under time pressure and it makes us lose our credibility in the Arab world. Our freedom of action will not be affected even if we do not resort to declarations in advance about the limits to Israel's patience.

There are grounds to believe that precisely now, after the Israel-U.S. memorandum has been signed, the Soviets will strive to prove that they are standing behind "their clients" in the Arab world and they will not, God forbid, let them "capitulate" to a "U.S. settlement" in order to deter them from notions about similar memoranda between the United States and the Arab countries. Declarations will not change Soviet policies. However, they might raise tension in the "cold war" prevailing between the superpowers in the Middle East. Such tension will not benefit Israel, neither will it remove any missile from the Al-Biqa' valley.

DAVAR: ARIDOR IN FRANCE TO REQUEST LOAN

TA060737 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Dec 81 p 1

[Report by France correspondent Gid'on Qotz]

[Text] Paris (exclusive for DAVAR) -- At the end of this week Finance Minister Yoram Aridor stayed in Paris where he apparently conducted talks about a loan to the State of Israel.

Unconfirmed reports noted that Aridor also conferred with the Egyptian finance minister in Paris. Aridor stayed in a private residence owned by a local tycoon.

Aridor left Israel on the morning of 2 December and he will apparently return after the Cabinet meeting today. Hence, today too, the Cabinet will not discuss the planned cuts in the state budget submitted by the Finance Ministry. This is the fourth consecutive time that the Cabinet has delayed the debate on the cuts.

POST: FRANCE HELPING BROADEN TIES IN AFRICA

TA060825 Jerusalem POST in English 6 Dec 81 p 1

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] Israel has not run into any difficulties with France in its efforts to broaden cooperation ties with French-speaking African countries, a senior Foreign Ministry official said at the weekend.

In fact, other reports suggest that French President Francois Mitterrand had actually helped Israel improve its relations with the African states.

"I am not aware of any stumbling blocks put (by France) in the way of our efforts in West Africa." The official told newsmen at a briefing prior to French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson's visit here tomorrow.

The official said that African issues would probably come up in Cheysson's talks here, "but I don't know in what detail."

There have been reports in the French press of annoyance in Paris government circles -- including intelligence circles -- over Israeli Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon's recent swing through West and Central Africa.

(Reports of Sharon's trip, first published in overseas media, were confirmed by a high Israeli source last Thursday.)

The Foreign Ministry official said France had wide vested interests in many African countries, and Israel wanted "to avoid any possible clashes of interest." France had "no reason to take exception to anything Israel has done (in Africa)," the official stressed.

Israel would "like a degree of coordination" with France in Africa, the official continued -- but he did not say to what extent such coordination had been achieved or discussed.

POST: NATIONAL RELIGIOUS PARTY POWER STRUGGLE

TA071104 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Dec 81 p 2

[Report by Sara Honig]

[Text] The showdown in the National Religious Party has been put off until December 17 when the party's national executive will determine who rules supreme -- Interior and Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg or Education and Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer.

This was the result of a day of jostling which began in the Cabinet yesterday morning and ended in the corridors of party headquarters, while the party's disciplinary court was waiting to take up the dispute that is threatening to split the NRP.

The crisis centres on Burg for allegedly reneging on internal party agreements when he summarily fired Religious Affairs Ministry Director-General Gedalya Schreiber last week.

The disciplinary court never heard the case because the two sides, after their negotiations, finally agreed to turn the whole thing over to the executive, much as the Hammer side had wanted.

Sources in both Burg's Lamifne faction and Hammer's faction stressed that the decision does not indicate a compromise is at hand, although they hope that the 10-day truce may rescue the party from the brinkmanship of both sides.

The executive session will decide who should have the religious affairs portfolio, after Hammer challenged Burg for the ministry. Until then, it was agreed, Burg was not to take any measures to have the Schreiber dismissal ratified by the government. Schreiber will continue on leave until the executive meets.

David Landau adds: The dispute between the two NRP ministers surfaced at the Cabinet yesterday, though, with a little help from their ministerial friends, Burg and Hammer avoided a head-on showdown.

Burg asked the Cabinet to approve his dismissal of Schreiber, but Hammer immediately requested the decision be deferred a week.

Under the Cabinet's rules of procedure, a minister has the right to ask for a week's deferment on any issue, but the Cabinet does have the power to insist on an immediate decision.

The Cabinet did not resort to that power -- because, according to Cabinet sources, the ministers wanted to avoid direct involvement in the NRP feud.

Burg, for his part, did not press the Cabinet to decide at once -- because this would have weakened his standing within the NRP (even if the Cabinet majority had decided in his favour).

BRIEFS

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT -- The gross national product (GNP) rose by 3-4 percent in the first half of 1981, compared with the second half of 1980 -- on the basis of partial data released by the Central Bureau of Statistics. This continues the rise in the second half of 1980, so that the GNP in January-June this year was some 7 percent higher than in the same period last year. The increase was mainly due to higher private consumption -- which went up by 14 percent (12 percent per capita) in the first half of 1981, compared with the first half of 1980. Public consumption for civilian purposes remained unchanged, but total public consumption rose by 10 percent, as a result of a 54 percent increase in imports of military hardware. However, when defence imports are deducted, public consumption was 3 percent lower, reflecting a contraction in domestic defence expenditures. Exports were only 2 percent higher, in constant prices, than in the first half of 1980. But imports of goods and services were up 11 percent, and by 5 percent when defence imports are excluded. The trade deficit, measured in current dollar values, remained unchanged, but there was a slight increase in constant price terms. [Text] [Jerusalem POST in English 16 Nov 81 p 7 TA]

FUEL CONSUMPTION UP -- Fuel consumption in Israel has increased. Average per capita fuel consumption this year will be 2 tons of crude oil. Data of the Central Bureau of Statistics show that in the 2nd quarter of the year nearly 2 million tons of oil were used in Israel, or 6 percent more than in the same period last year. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Dec 81 TA]

UNEMPLOYMENT UP -- In November the number of persons receiving unemployment insurance increased by 9.4 percent, standing at 13,280, according to the National Insurance Institute. The number of unemployed persons is expected to continue to increase through the first part of 1982. [Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Dec 81 p 1 TA]

ECONOMIC DATA -- In November the government injected 1.1 billion shekels into the economy, making a total of 12,950 million shekels since April 1981. Foreign currency reserves increased by \$45 million in November and now stand at \$2,882 million. [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Dec 81 p 1 TA]

TOGO WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN CHAD PEACE FORCE

ABO41505 Paris AFP in French 1443 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Ndjamen, 4 Dec (AFP) -- According to a source close to the presidency of the Chadian Republic on Friday, Togo will not participate in the inter-African peacekeeping force in Chad as the Ndjamen authorities have expressed reservations over its participation. Also, it is doubtful that Benin and Guinea will participate in the neutral force, the same source added.

Sources close to the OAU in Ndjamen assert, however, that they have not been officially informed of the nonparticipation of the Togolese contingent in the peacekeeping force.

The GUNT, observers stress, are against Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema's stand on the Chadian issue, which they consider too much in favor of Hissein Habre's FAN. It is to be recalled that originally the inter-African force was to have comprised contingents from Benin, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and Zaire.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE

LD061220 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0930 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Luanda, 5 Dec (ANGOP) -- The chairman of the international preparatory committee of the Afro-Arab conference, Omar al-Hamadi, held a news conference in Luanda this afternoon, in which he highlighted the importance of this meeting in the struggle against Zionism, apartheid and imperialism.

Omar al-Hamadi, who is also representative of the international secretariat of solidarity with the Arab people and its main cause, Palestine, said this conference will be an important step in the cooperation between Africa and the Arab world and will indicate what should be done for the peoples of the two regions to achieve the objectives of their common struggle.

After stating the conference will be held while imperialism is stepping up its subversive maneuvers against peace-loving peoples, Omar al-Hamedid condemned the constant South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and the other "front-line" states.

Struggle for peace and equality between peoples is one of the topics to be discussed at this important meeting, Omar al-Hamedid announced. He criticized the aggressiveness of imperialism, led by the U.S. administration, in the Middle East and Africa.

The chairman of the preparatory committee of the Afro-Arab conference praised the efforts made by the MPLA-Labor Party and by the Angolan people to create the necessary conditions for holding the conference.

After Omar al-Hamedid's speech at the closing of the preparations for the conference, a message of solidarity with the Angolan people, drawn up by the preparatory committee, was read to the delegates present. The message firmly condemns the attack carried out by the South African racists against the Petrangel refinery. The document stresses that the constant South African aggression, backed by the Reagan administration, against the People's Republic of Angola, is aimed at pressing the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan people to give up their assistance to SWAPO and the ANC, which are fighting for the self-determination of the Namibian and South African peoples.

The preparatory committee is convinced that despite these criminal acts on the part of international imperialism, the Angolan people will continue to support the national liberation movements and to defend their motherland.

LIBYATRIPOLI ASSAILS U.S. 'CAMPAIGN' OVER MERCENARIES

LD042258 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Within the framework of the American terrorist move against the Jamahiriyyah, the U.S. administration has begun a frenzied, hostile campaign by publishing another series of allegations and lies disseminated wildly by Western information media devoted to spreading poison and malicious propaganda. As part of the deliberate escalation of this propaganda campaign, which seeks to distract attention from the international condemnation of the hostile American attitudes and terrorist acts against Libya, U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a statement yesterday to the U.S. newspaper PLAIN DEALER, claiming that Libya had sent mercenaries to assassinate him. U.S. Zionist and Western information media openly and blatantly reiterated and inflated these claims.

UPI found no better way to spread these claims than to publish more basically false allegations, saying that five alleged terrorists, trained in Libya, had entered the United States for the purpose of killing President Reagan and the senior officials in his administration. Their plans, the agency claims, included attempting to shoot down the presidential plane with a missile, or firing a missile at his car. With complete absurdity and to show (?the stupidity) of American thinking, UPI (?today) carried allegations claiming that, according to security sources in Beirut, the Lebanese internal security forces had uncovered a so-called conspiracy hatched by a group of armed Libyans to assassinate U.S. envoy Philip Habib during his current tour of the area. Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Shafiq al-Wazzan, in his capacity as interior minister, dismissed these allegations and categorically denied having received security information or reports that said Lebanese internal security had unmasked a conspiracy engineered by a Libyan group to murder Philip Habib, as UPI had claimed. Al-Wazzan told JANA reporter in Beirut this evening that the report written by UPI so openly and blatantly is false and as prime minister and interior minister he was not given any information about an alleged conspiracy.

U.S. allegations and the series of lies which have been incorporated by the U.S. administration into its foreign policy basically stem from hatred and fanaticism and clearly reflect U.S. terrorist policy against the people of the Jamahiriyyah.

AL-QADHDHAFI RULES OUT RECONCILIATION WITH U.S.

AU070836 Rome ANSA in English 0812 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 7 Dec (ANSA) -- Libyan leader Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi categorically excluded any prospect of dealings with the United States and said he believed that an American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) plot against his life was going forward in an interview given to the big Milan newspaper, "CORRIERE DELLA SERA."

In his statement, carried on the front page of the Sunday edition and taking up over half of page two, the Libyan colonel declared, "We have no confidence in America and none especially in President Ronald Reagan's government. It's a theatrical government based on illogical policies." In reference to what Al-Qadhdhafi feels to be a CIA threat to his life, he said, "we have taken all possible precautions to come to terms with the danger driving from an excess of irresponsibility." On the same issue, the Libyan leader said, "there is no reason to think the Americans have given up their project. The first phase of this plot was the launch of a campaign of disinformation. This is what has happened."

In response to the question on his country's ties with revolutionary organizations and some groups which could be labeled "terrorist," Al-Qadhdhafi strongly declared that Libya "has never helped any terrorist and there is no evidence which denies this. We have always made a distinction between liberation movements and terrorist organizations like (Italy's) Red Brigades or the West German RAF [Red Army Faction]. Our backing is only for those movements struggling for a just cause, like the Palestine Liberation Organization in Palestine," he argued. Speaking about the situation in the Middle East, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi described the eight-point Mideast peace plan put together by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd as "an extension of Camp David and, as such, it was born dead." He added that Libya, if faced with danger from abroad, would reassess its position as a non-aligned country.

On the bilateral front, Al-Qadhdhafi said that he was ready and willing to come to Italy on visit. "There is no opposition to my visit except from the Americans and their servants. My visit would represent a real trial to see whether Italy is an independent country or an American protectorate," Al-Qadhdhafi challenged.

AFP Account

NC061124 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 6 Dec (AFP) -- Libyan leader Mu'ammarr Al-Qadhdhafi virtually ruled out a reconciliation with the present United States Government and hinted that Tripoli might move closer to the Soviet bloc, in an interview published today in the Italian daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA. "Ronald Reagan's government is a megalomaniac government which, to show its strength, persecutes weak people struggling for their liberty," Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi said. He cited as proof of Washington's "irresponsibility" the closure of the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli and the expulsion of Libyan Embassy staff from the U.S. (on the grounds that they were not diplomats).

Col al-Qadhdhafi also mentioned the Gulf of Sidra incident last August when two Libyan jets were shot down by aircraft from the U.S. carrier Nimitz, allegedly because they were preparing to launch an attack. The United States "needs to create outside enemies in order to survive", the Libyan leader said. "We have lost all confidence in Reagan's America, which is led by a theatrical government basing its policies on illogicality." Asked about the possibility of Libya joining the Warsaw Pact -- raised after the Sidra clash -- Col al-Qadhdhafi said that he had never spoken of "direct adhesion." But he indicated that "if necessary" Libya would reconsider "its non-aligned position."

LIAISON BUREAU BEGIN COMPENSATION CALL

LD061900 Tripoli JANA in English 1819 GMT 6 Dec 81

["Statement by Foreign Liaison Bureau"]

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Dec (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The People's Committee at the Foreign Liaison Bureau issued a statement this morning in response to terrorist Menahem Begin's call on the Jamahiriyah to pay compensation to the Jews who left Libya. The statement reads:

"The Israeli Prime Minister Menahem. Begin said on November 28, 1981 that the time had come to ask Libya for the payment of \$1 billion in compensation for the Jews who left the country. The Jamahiriyah declares that it was always prepared to help these Jews and expressed readiness to receive them back in the Jamahiriyah as Libyan citizens. The Jamahiriyah also carried out contacts with them with a view to compensating them on the basis that they are Jews and not Zionists. The Jamahiriyah has always been careful to distinguish between Judaism as a religion and Zionism as a colonialist movement. The principle of compensation lost its reasoning when these Jews joined the Zionist movement, adopted the movement's destructive principles and met with terrorist Menahem. Begin with whom the entire Arab nation is at war. The alignment of these Jews with Israel, the Arab nation's enemy, has forfeited their right to compensation."

SFRY PRESIDENT LEAVES 23 NOV AFTER TALKS

NC231250 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Official talks between the brother leader of the revolution and the president of the State Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were (?concluded) at the presidential palace in Tripoli this morning.

The president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia left Tripoli this morning after a 3-day visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Yugoslav president was given an (?official) farewell. The brother leader of the revolution was in the forefront of those who saw him off at Tripoli international airport. Those who saw him off included Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces; Brig Gen Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces; Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, commander of the cities' forces; the brothers secretary and members of the Secretariat of the People's General Congress, the secretaries of the People's General Committees and the heads of the political missions accredited to the Jamahiriya.

Text of Joint Communiqué

LD240005 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Nov 81

["Text" of joint Libyan-Yugoslav communiqué released on 23 November in Tripoli and Belgrade on the visit of Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Libya on 21-23 November]

[Text] At the invitation of the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya between 21 and 23 November 1981.

President Sergej Kraigher laid a wreath on the martyrs of Al-Hani battle monument. He also visited a number of factories and projects implemented by the Great 1 September Revolution.

The commander of the Great 1 September Revolution, Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, and President of the SFRY Presidency Sergej Kraigher and members of their delegations carried out a thorough exchange of views on the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries and on the most important international issues.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of frankness, understanding and mutual respect and in the light of the traditional friendly relations which characterize relations between the two nonaligned countries.

Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi acquainted the Yugoslav president with the accomplishments of the Great 1 September Revolution in the political, economic and social fields and particularly in the building a socialist society, and the realization of direct democracy and the people's authority and control of their destinies in authority, wealth and arms. The Yugoslav president expressed his utmost admiration for these accomplishments.

The Yugoslav president acquainted Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, the commander of the Great 1 September Revolution, with Yugoslav accomplishments in internal development and with the progress made in the policy of economic stability.

The two sides reiterated their strong adherence to the principles of respect for territorial security, noninterference and freedom of choice by all countries.

The two sides stand against imperialist and other threats.

The Libyan side acquainted the Yugoslav side anew with its claims for World War II reparations from Italy, the FRG and Britain for the harm suffered by the country during and after the war. This Libyan claim has already been supported by UN and nonaligned resolutions. The Yugoslav side supported this claim for damages.

During the talks, the two sides paid special attention to the question of developing their bilateral relations and expressed their satisfaction at the fact that cooperation between the two countries has been developing successfully in all fields on a basis of complete equality and in a spirit of the traditional friendship -- the foundation of which was laid down by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the late President Tito.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the positive development of political relations between the two nonaligned countries and their readiness to bolster their bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the Nonaligned Movement member countries and with the United Nations through constant consultations and the exchange of views on some of the important international issues of interest to the Nonaligned Movement and the international community.

The two sides expressed their deep concern over the deterioration of international conditions which can be seen in nearly all aspects of international life and which is reflected most in the growing number of international problems. They believe that the factors which affect and cause the deterioration of international conditions are coexistence and international trust, confrontation between alliances, the escalating arms race and particularly mounting nuclear armament, the desire for the widening of influences into nonaligned areas, the proclamation of some areas as areas of vital interests, mounting interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the various forms of domination and hegemony, the growing resort to pressures, force and armed intervention.

All these pose a threat to independence, sovereignty and security of the countries and their territories and in particular the nonaligned countries as well as to world peace. They also make the task of ending all areas of tension more difficult and create a favorable atmosphere for the emergence of new crises in other parts of the world.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Yugoslav president paid special attention to developments in the Arab area, Southwest Asia, Africa and the Mediterranean.

The two sides strongly denounced the continued Zionist occupation of the Arab territories and the Zionist policy of aggression against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people.

They affirmed that a stable and lasting peace in the Arab area can only be achieved through a just and durable solution of the question, which would include unconditional and complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem, the recognition of the national established rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination, return to their homeland and the establishment of their independent state on their land. They affirmed particularly that the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East problem and that no solution can be considered complete, just and acceptable without the participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people as an independent and equal partner in all talks.

The two sides denounced the expansionist policy of the Israeli aggressors in establishing settlements on the occupied Arab territories and the changing of the historic and cultural features of Jerusalem with a view to annexing these lands.

The two sides reiterated the attitude adopted by the Nonaligned Movement at Havana and New Delhi -- an attitude which denounces unilateral and partial solutions for the Middle East question and the Camp David agreements.

The two sides express their belief that the rebuilding of solidarity and unity among the Arab states is an essential condition for finding a just solution to the Middle East problem and for successfully checking the Israeli aggression, the foreign pressures and the attempts to transform this sensitive area of the world into an area of conflict of interests of the various alliances.

The two sides reiterated their conviction that Arab unity constitutes an important factor toward the realization of the Arab nation's aspirations for liberation, social progress and the destruction of the vestiges of imperialism in all its forms. In this regard, they reiterated the positive role played by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

The sides strongly denounced the escalation of the Zionist Israeli aggression against Lebanon, which is directly aimed against Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty and at the Palestine resistance. The two sides strongly supported the Arab countries and the PLO in their struggle against the Zionist aggression and those behind it.

They expressed their readiness to bolster any international action taken by the Arab countries concerned, including any action taken at the United Nations. They reiterated the need to maintain the status quo in Lebanon on the basis of guaranteeing the country's independence and sovereignty and the affirmation of the legitimate authority of the Lebanese Government on all the Arab lands and the safeguarding of the legitimacy of the Palestine resistance in Lebanon.

The two sides expressed their deep concern over the attempts being made to interfere in the internal affairs of the Gulf countries, including the deployment of the Rapid Deployment Forces. They consider these attempts as a threat to the security and independence of the nonaligned countries. They also urgently demand the removal of all the military bases from the area.

The two sides underlined the importance of a political solution for the Afghan problem in accordance with the stands and principles of the nonaligned countries -- principles which should guarantee Afghanistan's nonalignment and the right of its people to determine their future and mode of development in complete freedom.

The two sides attached yet greater importance to cooperation among the countries of the Mediterranean. They reiterated their attitude that European security is closely linked with that of the Mediterranean and that the Mediterranean should be transformed into a zone of peace.

The two sides expressed their concern over the growing presence of and rivalry between the imperialist forces in Africa -- a matter which poses serious threats to the independence and sovereignty of the African countries. They affirmed that strategic, military, economic and political objectives could be used as pretexts for prolonging the role of imperialism and imposing new forms of imperialism, hegemony and domination.

They pointed out that the Namibian liberation movement and the establishment of majority rule in South Africa are basic issues affecting international peace and security and the speeding of the liquidation of colonialism and racial discrimination. In this regard, the two sides expressed their absolute support for the results achieved at the bureau of the coordination committee of the nonaligned countries which convened in Algeria.

They also expressed their commitment to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 435. They reiterated their absolute support for the struggle of the Namibian people for independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their legitimate representative. They also expressed their solidarity with the frontline states which are exposed to threats from the racist regime in South Africa and also with the oppressed people of South Africa. They also expressed their solidarity with the South African people's liberation movements and their struggle against racial discrimination and for freedom and human dignity.

The two sides expressed their support for the struggle of the Western Saharan people under the leadership of the Polisario, and for their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the UN Charter and the attitudes of the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement.

The Libyan side acquainted the Yugoslav side with recent developments in Chad. The Yugoslav side expressed its appreciation for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's decision to withdraw its forces from Chad at the request of the legitimate Chadian Government. The Yugoslav side expressed its admiration for the role played by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the OAU in bringing peace and stability to this African country.

The two sides denounced the imperialist attempts to strike at the national liberation movements by mixing up international terrorism and the struggle waged by the liberation organizations.

Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi and the Yugoslav president praised the role and policy of nonalignment with regard to solving urgent international problems. They expressed the conviction that there can be no alternative to active peaceful existence. They affirmed the historic role of the Nonaligned Movement's member countries in favor of establishing a new system of international relations in which independence, freedom, social progress and economic progress in peace, security and conditions of equality become acceptable to all peoples and countries. They pointed out that this would strengthen further the role and policy of nonalignment as a driving force opposed to the division of the world into blocs and the use of force, particularly military intervention, as a system of international relations.

The two sides committed themselves to bolstering the basic principles of the policy of nonalignment and reiterated their two countries' complete commitment to these principles.

They expressed their belief that it is essential for the nonaligned countries to cooperate more actively among themselves on the international level and particularly within the framework of the United Nations with a view to developing the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement's policy.

Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi and the president of Yugoslavia attached special attention to the bolstering of solidarity among the nonaligned member countries because this will guarantee and affirm the role of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent factor opposed to imperialism and hegemony in international relations. In this regard, they called on all the countries to fully adhere to the principles of nonalignment. The two sides share the view that it is essential to exert efforts to prevent conflicts among some members of the Nonaligned Movement and to ensure that these conflicts will not constitute a threat to the solidarity and coexistence of the movement as a whole and to secure the settlement of conflicts by peaceful means in a manner compatible with the UN Charter and the principles of nonalignment.

They also affirmed the need for bolstering bilateral cooperation among the nonaligned countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit as well as on solidarity and reciprocal cooperation with a view to speeding the development of the movement and bolstering its unified action.

The two sides reviewed international economic problems and expressed their deep concern over the deterioration of the conditions of the developing countries. They pointed out that this is due to the advanced countries' lack of understanding of the developing countries' conditions of development and their failure to work toward finding a speedy solution for the hard economic problems.

The result which will ensue from the continuation of this attitude will be the further deterioration of international relations and consequently the further complication of the liberation of the developing countries. Hence, utmost efforts must be exerted to end all difficulties and reach a solution compatible with international principles and initiatives, whose positive results will contribute to the creation of a new economic system. In this regard, the OPEC countries can play an important role.

Col Mu'ammur al-Qadhafi and the Yugoslav president expressed their conviction that the visit and the talks which took place will contribute to furthering, bolstering and deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

At the end of the visit, the minutes of a protocol for the development of technical and economic cooperation between the two countries were signed.

The Yugoslav president expressed his gratitude to Col Mu'ammur al-Qadhafi for the warm welcome he and members of his delegation received during their visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Yugoslav president invited Brother Col Mu'ammur al-Qadhafi to pay an official visit to the SFRY. The brother commander gladly accepted.

Additional Reports

For additional reportage on the visit of President of the SFRY Presidency Sergej Kraigher, including the TANJUG text of the communique, see the Yugoslavia section of the 30 Nov Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

AL-QADHDHAFI MEETS WITH ENVIRONMENT UN OFFICIAL

LD031934 Tripoli JANA in English 1741 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Dec (JANA) -- Colonel Mu'ammur al-Qadhafi, leader of Al-Fatih Revolution, today received Dr Mustafa Kamal Talbe, assistant secretary general of the UN programme for environment. They touched upon the cooperation between the Jamahiriya and the organisation of the pollution of coasts and the significant Jamahiriya role in this respect due to her 2000 km coast.

During his visit to the Jamahiriya, Dr Talbe has been briefed on the major items of the scientific seminar organized by Al-Fatih University on preservation of the fish wealth. Dr Talbe showed a particular interest in the damages inflicted on the Jamahiriya due to the Second World War, which hindered the transformation projects in the Jamahiriya and the responsibility for these damages as endorsed by the UN General Assembly.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES CONGO LABOR PARTY LEADER

NC040812 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday received Congolese Labor Party Secretary Tamhami Bongo. The meeting was attended by Congolese Works Minister Moundele-Ngollo. Tamhami Bongo communicated to the brother leader a message from the president of the People's Republic of the Congo.

CHADINTEGRATED ARMY SUCCESSFULLY COMBATS HABRE REBELS

PA062106 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1617 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Dakar, 6 Dec (EFE) -- The new Chadian army has fought successfully against the rebel forces of Hissein Habre in the eastern part of the country and is now preparing to take the Chadian city of Abeche.

Radio Yamena reported today that several soldiers were wounded in combat yesterday in Korotoro and Oum Hadjem, some 40 km southeast of Abeche, a city suspected to be in the hands of the rebels.

Lt Col Ngolabaye Allafi, commander of the recently formed National Integrated Army of Chad (ANI), will lead the offensive against the FAN.

Soldiers led by former Defense Minister Habre began their advance from Sudan through the eastern sector of Chad shortly after Libya withdrew its troops from the country 1 month ago at the demand of President Goukouni Oueddei.

According to Radio Yamena, some 2,000 ANI men will soon take part in the offensive against Abeche and place the city under the surveillance of an OAU inter-African peace force.

The OAU forces, made up of some 6,000 soldiers from four African countries, are arriving gradually in Chad where they are to keep the peace established in December, 1980 after a bloody civil war.

The 10,000 Libyan soldiers that withdrew from Chad in November had been in the country since the end of last year when President Goukouni Oueddei asked for their help to overthrow the forces of Hissein Habre. They later remained in the country to guarantee the peace.

SENEGAL CONTINGENT, MATERIEL ARRIVE IN NDJAMENA

AB041556 Paris AFP in French 1432 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Ndjamen, 4 Dec (AFP) -- A second group of 150 Senegalese soldiers arrived in Ndjamen at noon on Friday within the framework of the establishment of the inter-African peacekeeping force in Chad.

The Air Afrique DC-8 carrying the Senegalese troops also unloaded a substantial amount of arms and materiel, notably rocket launchers, in the Chadian capital.

Senegalese military sources said the remaining portion of the Senegalese contingent, which totals 650 men, is expected in Ndjamen on Saturday and Sunday. A first group of 150 Senegalese soldiers arrived on 27 November.

Algerian Equipment

AB041649 Paris AFP in French 1520 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Ndjamen, 4 Dec (AFP) -- Two Antonov-12 and two C-130 Hercules aircraft belonging to the Algerian Air Force were dispatched to Ndjamen airport yesterday afternoon with military transport equipment for the Chadian Integrated National Army (ANI).

While in the Chadian capital, the crews found a team of Algerian military technicians who, for more than 1 week, had been repairing and testing a Fokker-27 placed at Chad's disposition by Libyan authorities. It has been learned from Algerian sources that the aircraft is now in good working order.

Last week, three Antonov-12's delivered engineering equipment and combat gear to Ndjamaena within the framework of logistic assistance to the ANI from the Algerian Government.

French Transport

ABO41644 Paris AFP in French 1534 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Ndjamaena, 4 Dec (AFP) — A DC-3 aircraft of a French private company, chartered by the French Cooperation Ministry, left Ndjamaena Friday morning for Toulouse after a number of transport missions to Chad.

The aircraft, owned by the Toulouse-based Hemet Exploration, made a round trip from Ndjamaena to Faya (northern Chad) to deliver kerosene there. The three-man crew said the situation seemed calm in Faya where one can see only a few fuel cans burnt by the Libyan troops before their withdrawal last month.

During the last 10 days, the DC-3 aircraft has made several flights, particularly between Douala and Ndjamaena, to unload ammunition, handgrenades and French-made rocket launchers for the Senegalese contingent of the inter-African peace force.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU TALKS WITH PRESS, DENOUNCES NGUZA

ABO41010 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The visit of the head of state to New York enters its second day today. Yesterday, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko met several personalities.

The MPR founding president held talks with the diplomatic press before leaving Washington on Wednesday for New York, on the second leg of his visit in the United States. On the results of his visit to the United States, the head of state declared that he is very satisfied with the outcome of all the problems discussed with the Reagan administration during his talks on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday with American officials, among whom was President Ronald Reagan himself.

The president said the visit was successful and added that this was due to the fact the documents were carefully prepared by both parties. This, he said, contributed to the understanding on both sides and the importance of all the matters discussed. Feeling relaxed and apparently satisfied with this new diplomatic success, our guide Mobutu Sese Seko pointed out that for his defense needs, he obtained equipment and supplies meant mainly for the troops based in Shaba and Kinshasa as well as the contingent sent to Chad.

Answering a journalist's question on the statements made by Nguza Karl-I-Bond to members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, the guide first of all pointed out that as a head of state, he could not engage in polemics with his former first state commissioner, in view of the latter's present position. The Nguza issue, he went on, is a classified issue as far as Zaire is concerned.

To satisfy the newsmen's curiosity, however, he agreed to describe the man in question. He made the following conclusions, which public opinion already knows, about this traitor: Nguza owes me everything, including his name, the founding president pointed out. He added that he met this man in August 1970 during his official visit to the United States. This was in New York, where Nguza was introduced to him by the present Zairian ambassador to Paris.

When the present Zairian ambassador to Paris brought Nguza into the Waldorf Astoria Hotel room where the guide Mobutu was staying, the former first state commissioner knelt down and wept -- a sign of allegiance and submission which was acknowledged by the head of state, according to the African tradition.

The guide later adopted him and appointed him to various positions in the party and the government, including that of first state commissioner. That was the man the guide picked from nowhere and who was later given all the honors and prestige of the various positions entrusted to him.

On the purported documents which Nguza forwarded to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, our guide Mobutu gave the following clarifications: One document is a leaflet against Zaire, which was distributed in Brussels when Nguza was first state commissioner. The second document is with the Zairian National Archives and it dealt with proposals for allowances for members of the MPR Central Committee. These proposals were submitted by the permanent secretary of the MPR for approval by the leader of the party who, after signing the document, passed it on to first state commissioner for action. The head of state questioned the behavior of this statesman who sneaked out documents belonging to the National Archives only to place them at the disposal of the U.S. Congress Archives. The guide said: This is treachery. When you bite the hand that feeds you, you end up badly, says a Zairian proverb quoted by our guide. The founding president refused to engaged in polemics with a man who has been condemned by fate.

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENTS -- Zaire and the FRG yesterday signed two separate loan agreements under which Zaire will receive a total of DM41 million for the supply of electricity to rural centers. Zaire also signed two loan agreements with the Belgian and French Governments for the development of the banana port complex. [Excerpt] [Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 6 Dec 81 AB]

CAPE VERDECAPE VERDE RECEIVES TWO AIRCRAFT FROM USSR

AB041622 Paris AFP in French 1553 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Praia, 4 Dec (AFP) -- Two Antonov-26 aircraft, an offering from the USSR, were delivered Friday to Cape Verde authorities within the framework of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, it is officially learned in Praia.

According to the same sources, the two aircraft, which constitute the first phase of the creation of a people's national aviation of Cape Verde, will be used by the air force to carry troops and equipment and to patrol territorial waters.

FOREIGN MINISTER CITES EUROPEAN AGREEMENTS

AB041620 Paris AFP in French 1555 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Praia, 4 Dec (AFP) -- On his return from a trip abroad, that is to the Netherlands, Sweden and Iceland, Silvino da Luz, Cape Verdian minister of foreign affairs, said he is satisfied to know that the serious people of the outside world are with us and are full of friendship and admiration for us.

In the Netherlands where an agreement on social security was signed between both countries, Luz said this confirmed their desire to increase aid to Cape Verde next year. In Iceland, where a fishing agreement was signed, arrangements were made for the introduction of other bilateral cooperation, especially in health and geothermal energy.

GHANAPRC'S HUANG HUA ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

AB031902 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The Chinese vice premier and foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, arrived in Accra today at the head of the eight-man delegation to begin a 4-day visit to the country at the invitation of the government. He was accompanied by his wife, Madam He Lilian, who is also deputy director in the Department of International Organization of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. They were met on arrival by Ghana's Foreign Minister Dr Chinebuah, the Chinese ambassador, Mr Jia Huaiji, Cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps.

In a speech, Dr Chinebuah said he was pleased to welcome Mr Huang back to Ghana where he served as his country's first ambassador some 16 years ago. He hoped Mr Huang would enjoy his short stay among old friends.

Replying, Mr Huang said Ghana and China hold identical views on the Third World. The international situation, he said, is now turbulent and there is no tranquillity. The two countries should therefore cooperate to maintain world peace, consolidate their national sovereignty and strengthen their economy. Mr Huang observed that it is only in a peaceful environment that Ghana and China can develop their national economy. The vice premier hoped his visit would further strengthen the existing friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

3 Dec Dinner

AB040842 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The Chinese vice premier and foreign minister, Huang Hua, has said in Accra that the struggle of the African and Third World countries to reform the old irrational international economic relations is the continuation of the movement for independence started in the 1950's. The struggle to establish a new international economic order is therefore a new phase of the development of the independence movement which is an irreversible trend of the times.

The Chinese vice premier was replying to a toast at a dinner given in his honor last night, in connection with his official visit to Ghana, by the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Isaac Chinebuah.

Mr Huang said China strongly feels that Africa is a continent full of vigor and vitality and has a bright future. He recalled what he described as the indelible contribution made by the late President Kwame Nkrumah to the African cause and in enhancing African unity. Mr Huang said the cooperation between President Limann's government and the Government of China has been most sincere, useful and truthful. It is the desire of the two governments and peoples to further strengthen the mutual understanding and friendship between their two countries, he said, adding it is this noble desire that has brought him to Ghana.

Proposing the toast, Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Chinebuah called on true friends of Africa to redouble their support to the continent toward the total eradication of colonialism and racism in southern Africa. Such support has become necessary because of the encouragement which the racist white minority regime receives from certain quarters and which enables it to defy international opinion on these burning issues. Dr Chinebuah said Africa is determined that 1982 shall be the target date for Namibia's achievement of full independence on the basis of UN Resolution 435 without any modification. After that, Azania's independence shall follow almost immediately.

Dr Chinebuah was confident that the visit of Mr Huang will not only strengthen the bonds of friendship but will also lead to increased cooperation between Ghana and China. In the field of economic and social advancement of the two peoples, Dr Chinebuah said Ghana finds itself united with China in many aspirations and recognizes that Ghana stands to derive great mutual gain through her cooperation and the exchange of experiences, particularly in agriculture. Dr Chinebuah referred to the assistance being given to the (Afiye) irrigation project as an important example of this cooperation. He looked forward to the signing of the cultural agreement today.

MALIBEYE, HUANG HUA SPEAK AT DINNER IN BAMAKO

AB291024 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Affairs Minister Huang Hua has ended his first official visit to Mali. On his last day, Huang Hua visited the pharmaceutical industry and the National Tobacco and Match Company [Sonatam] and met the Chinese community at the PRC Embassy. The Chinese vice premier's official visit was largely devoted to visiting industrial facilities set up through PRC-Mali cooperation, particularly the Senibala sugar complex, the Malian Textile Company and Sonatam.

In addition, the Chinese foreign minister held two working sessions with Alioune Blondin Beye, his Malian counterpart, and yesterday was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Malian foreign minister at the reception hall of the former airbase. Toasts were exchanged. In his toast, the Malian foreign minister talked about the high esteem in which the Malian people and their leaders hold the Chinese people and their leaders.

[Begin recording] Mr Vice Premier, only 4 months ago, an important national delegation led by Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the republic, paid a friendly visit to your beautiful country, a visit which helped give a decisive impetus to the fruitful cooperation between China and Mali. In welcoming you to the friendly land of Mali today, I am happy to again express the sincere thanks of the Malian people, their party and their government for all the gestures of friendship and solidarity which your great people have always shown toward our people.

The great Chinese revolution of 1949, in addition to its supreme objective of winning national sovereignty, carried with it new hopes for all oppressed people. This revolution thus contributed to defining the outlines of new ideas to achieve the rapprochement of states by assuming responsibility for achieving the people's aspirations for independence, justice, development and security. It was, therefore, natural for Mali, after gaining its independence, to determinedly work to promote solid cooperation with the PRC. The cooperation between our two countries, by forging its own conception, has throughout the years permitted the achievement and development of multifaceted ties, which bring about economic progress and social well-being. [end recording]

In his reply, Huang Hua reaffirmed China's readiness to help Mali to achieve a new world order.

[Begin recording in French] China and Mali are both developing countries in the Third World and they are both faced with the urgent task of developing the national economy and raising the people's standard of living. The Government and people of Mali, under the leadership of President Moussa Traore, steadfastly safeguard their independence and sovereignty, ardently develop the national economy and culture, constantly take stock of the experience accumulated in nation building and actively search for a line of development which adapts to the concrete conditions of the country. They have already recorded initial success in this regard.

On the international level, the Malian Government follows a policy of nonalignment, perseveres in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and supports the national liberation movement in southern Africa, thereby usefully contributing to the cause of African solidarity against imperialism and colonialism. The Government and people of China sincerely congratulate you on the success you have achieved and strongly hope that you will constantly strengthen the new aspirations for independent development.

We have come to visit the great African continent. We have already visited Nigeria and Guinea and we are now visiting your country before continuing to Senegal and Ghana. Throughout our visits, we have been impressed by the unswerving desire of the African people to fight in unity. The 50 independent African countries have already become a powerful force on the present world political scene and play an important role in world affairs. African countries oppose imperialism, racism, colonialism and the policy of force. At the same time, they are devoted to developing their natural resources, building their economies and strengthening regional cooperation. And in uniting in their efforts, they fight for the development of their national economies, the realization of economic independence and the achievement of a new world economic order. This strikingly expresses the determination of the African countries to be self-confident and to work for their own greatness. The Government and people of China will unflinchingly support the African peoples in their just fight. The peoples of Africa and China will forever remain sincere and reliable brothers and sincere and [word indistinct] friends. [end recording]

Huang Hua Departure

AB301312 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Test] The past week has experienced a diplomatic success with the first official visit of the Chinese vice premier and foreign affairs minister to Mali. Before his departure for Dakar, Senegal, yesterday, Huang Hua made the following statement to the Malian press.

[Begin recording in Mandarin fading into French translation] As I am about to leave Mali, a friendly country, I would like to express my sincere thanks through Malian radio to President Moussa Traore, to Foreign Affairs Minister Alioune Blondin Beye and to the Government and people of Mali. We are convinced that Mali will progressively obtain positive economic results from the discussions we held. We are certain that Mali will be able not only to be self-sufficient in cereal production but will also become once more the granary of the region. Mali will, therefore, be able to play a more important role in this field.

Certainly, in the development of the national economy, you will still encounter some obstacles but we are convinced that under the leadership of President Moussa Traore and under the Malian Democratic Union, the Malian people will make an effort and will overcome the obstacles in their forward march. We also are sure that the Malian people will achieve their important objective.

During our stay, the two sides held deep and detailed discussions and thanks to this exchange of views and experience, our sides were able to harmonize their mutual experience. I hope this will contribute favorably to the future development of the friendly cooperation between China and Mali.

I wish the Republic of Mali economic prosperity and good luck to its people. To our mind, a prosperous Mali will play an important role in the interest of unity, stability and development in Africa. [end recording]

SENEGALDIOUF ON CAPE VERDE TRIP, DOS SANTOS MEETING

AB021150 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The Cabinet met this morning under the chairmanship of the head of state. In his report to the Cabinet, the president first of all recalled his private visit to Cape Verde Islands from 25 to 27 November at the invitation of the president of Cape Verde Islands, His Excellency Aristides Pereira. In this connection, the head of state expressed satisfaction about the discussions he had with President Pereira concerning cooperation between their two countries as well as on the situation in Africa and the world.

The president informed the Cabinet that during his private visit to Cape Verde Islands, he had discussions with the president of the People's Republic of Angola, His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who was on a friendly visit to that country. He disclosed that these discussions centered on the relations between Angola and Senegal and the international situation.

PARTY URGES RECOGNITION OF ANGOLAN GOVERNMENT

AB051008 Paris AFP in French 0805 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Dakar, 5 Dec (AFP) -- The Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS -- opposition) last Thursday called on the Senegalese Government to recognize without delay the Angolan Government and to establish normal diplomatic relations with that country.

In a statement, the PDS said the stand of the Senegalese Government (which does not recognize the Angolan Government because of the presence of Cuban troops in that country) contradicts glaringly the support which Angola gives to the liberation struggle in Namibia. By recognizing the Angolan Government, the statement added, the Senegalese Government will win more credibility in its solidarity with the Namibian people. After the first meeting between the Angolan and Senegalese heads of state last Tuesday in Praia (Cape Verde), informed Cape Verdian sources disclosed that normalization of relations between Senegal and Angola was imminent. In its statement, PDS also expressed support for a referendum on the proposed confederation between Gambia and Senegal. While favoring in principle any form of rapprochement among African states, it believes that any attempt in this direction will fail if it does not consider the free expression of the desire of the people concerned.

PRC VICE PREMIER MAKES 5-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

AB291200 Paris AFP in French 1123 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Dakar, 29 Nov (AFP) -- The Chinese vice premier and minister for foreign affairs, Huang Hua, who is on a west African tour, arrived in Dakar on Saturday evening for a 5-day official visit to Senegal.

Huang told the press that relations between China and Senegal are satisfactory and can be developed on a friendly basis. He added that problems on cooperation between the two countries as well as major world problems will be discussed during the meetings with Senegalese authorities. The Chinese minister affirmed that his country is ready to work toward the strengthening of security and stability in the world.

Audience With President

AB021211 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The president today received U.S. Ambassador to Senegal His Excellency Charles Bray and French Ambassador His Excellency Fernand-Rene Wibaux. The head of state also received Huang Hua, PRC vice premier and foreign minister, who was accompanied by a delegation. This audience took place in the presence of Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse, PRC Ambassador to Senegal Zong Kewen and Senegalese Ambassador to the PRC Mamadou Mbengue.

3 Dec Departure

AB041017 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua left Dakar this morning after a 5-day visit to Senegal. Before his departure, he stressed the sincerity of the talks he held with Senegalese authorities. During the entire period of my visit, he said, an obvious desire to continue with consultations and to strengthen China-Senegal cooperation was shown.

China and Senegal, like all developing countries, face the same problem -- that of national development to improve the living conditions of their respective peoples, the Chinese minister added. That is why our two countries must exchange experiences on technology suitable to our development. To this end, it was decided to strengthen friendly relations to help establish world peace and to ensure the sovereignty of developing countries, the Chinese minister observed. He also stressed the need to preserve the independence of the economies of developing countries.

Huang Hua expressed satisfaction with his visit which he said enabled him to convey to the Senegalese people the fraternal greetings of the Chinese people.

ANGOLAPETROLEUM MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON REFINERY FIRE

EA051718 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Petroleum on 4 December]

[Text] The act of sabotage against the Luanda refinery perpetrated by the South African racists did not achieve its goal of strangling our country's economy and retarding the national reconstruction process. The assessment of the situation made today following our complete success in extinguishing the fire permits us to inform you that this act of sabotage by the enemies of the Angolan people caused the destruction of some fuel depots, damage to a number [words indistinct] damage to an already paralyzed unit and the loss of thousands of liters of fuel.

The refinery units and most of the depots are intact and contain stored fuel products at a level which assures the continuity of supplies. Measures are also being taken to import some refined products until repairs are made and the refinery resumes operations. These repairs should be effected soon.

As we wait for the refinery to resume operations, common sense dictates that we economize on some products. This will be governed by a decree to be read to you later.

We praise the extreme calm demonstrated by our people, particularly the Luanda residents who did not panic and rush to gas stations -- behavior that would have been normal in such circumstances. The residents reacted positively to the first communique issued by this ministry.

MINISTRY ISSUES DECREE ON FUEL CONSERVATION

EA051726 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Decree issued by the Ministry of Petroleum on 4 December]

[Text] Considering that the criminal act of sabotage perpetrated against the Luanda refinery forces the country temporarily to import some oil products until the reactivation of our industrial unit; and

Considering that these imports will (?drain) state funds, as their prices are higher than those of the locally refined products; and

Considering that the austerity measures already in force are a very important part of the measures to save foreign currency and that it is imperative to strengthen them, we hereby announce:

As long as it is necessary to import gas, the following restrictions will be observed at gas stations:

1. Heavy vehicles will be supplied with 100 liters and light vehicles with 20 liters of petrol only.
2. The prohibition against supplying products, except for kerosene, by (?emptying and filling cans), large bottles, large or small drums, will remain in force.
3. Stations supplying fuel will be closed on Sundays throughout the country.
4. Only [words indistinct] will coordinate supply operations under the conditions stated herein.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES FRENCH DELEGATION

ABO41516 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1120 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Luanda, 3 Dec (ANGOP) -- Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge today received in Luanda the French parliamentary delegation which has come to seek the views of each of the parties concerned in the solution of the Namibian problem.

In addition to meeting the first secretary of the [words indistinct] of the People's Republic of Angola, Bernardo de Sousa, the parliamentary delegation's program according to Laurent Klein, former French minister of cooperation and secretary for international relations, includes a meeting on Saturday with SWAPO President Sam Nujoma and with the secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee for External Relations, Alfonso van Duren Mbinda.

The French parliamentary delegation met with the Angolan foreign minister in the presence of Olga Lima, director of political affairs in the Angolan Foreign Affairs Ministry, and Fragata de Noris, head of the Department for Latin America, who is now acting head of the West Europe desk.

Interviewed by ANGOP, Laurent Klein said the French delegation will be travelling to Namibia and South Africa. In the Namibian capital, it will contact the puppet parties, the so-called leaders and the head of the illegal and racist South African administration in Namibia. The delegation, which also will visit the Namibian refugee camps in Angola, will inform the Negotiations Committee of the French National Assembly on the results of its trip when it returns to Paris.

LESOTHOBOTHA OFFERS DEAL TO LESOTHO ON GUERRILLAS

ABO41630 Paris AFP in English 1556 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Johannesburg, 4 Dec (AFP) -- South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha has offered to limit the activities of the Lesothan Liberation Army (LLA) in his country if Lesotho expels refugees of the African National Congress (ANC), Lesotho's Foreign Minister Mocki Molapo said in an interview with the Johannesburg STAR today.

According to Mr Molapo, he was told by Mr Botha during a meeting in Cape Town on August 19 that there would be no LLA if you removed all (South African) refugees from Lesotho.

The STAR said it was the first confirmation of such a deal proposed by South Africa to the tiny enclave of Lesotho. If true, the offer would seem to indicate that South Africa has been turning a blind eye to LLA activities on its territory, observers said.

The LLA, the armed wing of the external branch of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party, has claimed responsibility for a number of attacks in Lesotho in recent months.

Mr Molapo reaffirmed that his country would accord asylum to political refugees on the condition that they do not use Lesotho as a jumping off point for attacks against South Africa or any other country.

Several members of the ANC, banned by South Africa since 1960, live in Lesotho, including Themba Hani.

MOZAMBIQUEMOZAMBIQUE, ZIMBABWE TEAM IN MILITARY OPERATION

LD050502 Johannesburg International Service in English 0430 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The Mozambique national resistance says that forces from Zimbabwe and Mozambique are engaged in a massive military operation against it in southern Mozambique. A clandestine radio station calling itself the Voice of Free Africa, and which serves as a mouthpiece for the resistance, has said that the joint forces from Mozambique and Zimbabwe are operating in the Manica and Sofala Provinces. The radio station said Zimbabwe had sent about 1,200 men, who are stationed in Manica. The Mozambique Defense Force is said to have sent about 2,400 men to the same region.

Radio RSA's [Johannesburg International Service] Africa desk reports that in order to cope with the deteriorating security situation in southern Mozambique, the government of President Samora Machel has replaced the civilian governors of Manica and Sofala with military governors. The two military governors are part of the joint command which is conducting the offensive against the Mozambique National Resistance.

Outside Assistance Considered

LD062258 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance has announced that it is considering requesting external assistance to intensify the guerrilla war against the government of President Samora Machel. Radio Free Africa, the resistance clandestine radio station, said this decision had been taken in view of the fact that the Mozambique Government had requested military assistance from Zimbabwe to fight the guerrilla opposition.

Earlier reports said a total of 1,200 Zimbabwean troops had been deployed alongside Frelimo forces in antiguerrilla military operations in Mozambique's southern provinces of Manica and Sofala.

In its latest broadcast, Radio Free Africa said clashes between government troops backed by Zimbabweans and rebel forces had already taken place in the regions of (Quitale) and (Machava). The (?resistance) strategy in the face of the attack would be to withdraw from the operational (?bases) and avoid direct combat.

Radio Free Africa said that aircraft from the Zimbabwean Air Force had arrived at Quimpio [words indistinct] and were being used in the operations.

SOUTH AFRICASWAPO ANGOLA COMMAND DESTROYED IN NOV OPERATION

LD070338 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] SWAPO's military command in Angola has been destroyed and its logistical system extensively disrupted in the latest operation by South African forces in Angola. The action, codenamed "Operation Daisy", was carried out from the 1st to the 20th of last month and marked with deepest penetration of Angola by mechanized forces since Operation "Savannah" in 1975. Seventy-one SWAPO terrorists were killed or taken prisoner during the operation while 4 members of the security forces were killed.

A South African Defense Force spokesman says the operation was directed against SWAPO central headquarters at (Caipa Qetta), about 240 kms north of the border between Angola and South-west Africa/Namibia. After capturing the airfield at (Yond), 120 kms north of the border, the security forces launched the attack on the SWAPO base, wiping it out with air and ground forces. No terrorists were found at the base which had been evacuated a few hours before the attack.

BOTHA DENIES COMPLICITY IN SEYCHELLES ATTEMPT

LD062206 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] President Albert Rene of the Seychelles has alleged that one of the people arrested after the abortive coup in his country on the 25th of last month is a senior South African security policeman. Speaking to foreign journalists in Victoria, he maintained that the man had come to the Seychelles with the knowledge of his superiors. The military chief of staff for the Seychelles, Major J. Michel, has repeated the allegation in a separate interview. Mr Rene said that the man arrived in the Seychelles before the mercenaries landed at Mahe's airport on 25 November. He was carrying a South African passport and an international driver's license giving his name as (Anton Rubic) who was born in Yugoslavia in 1948. Major Michel said, however, that the man's real name was (Martin Dolenchek of Durban). Mr Rene alleged that the man had been sent to the Seychelles to find out whether the coup could be carried off without implicating South Africa.

The South African prime minister, P.W. Botha, has said in Cape Town that South Africa cannot reply to every charge made by a communist country for the purpose of propaganda. Mr Botha, who was interviewed by our political correspondent, described the latest allegation as ridiculous. South Africa, he said, was a noncommunist country with [words indistinct] judicial system and procedures for orderly administration (?and justice). He wished to [words indistinct] Seychelles once more to submit any (?useful) information to South Africa so that the legal process might take its due course. He said that South Africa could not conduct a debate on the issue in the public media, and he called on everyone to leave the matter with the South African judiciary.

The South African minister of police, Mr Le Grange, denied the allegations and said they were devoid of all truth. Interviewed by Radio South Africa, he said there was not a single member of the South African security police in the Seychelles and no South African policeman had received authorization to take part in the alleged action.

ZIMBABWE

SOUTH AFRICAN GUERRILLAS BLOW UP OIL DEPOT

CA021030 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] South African liberation guerrillas last night blew up an oil depot at (Leondel) starting a huge fire which has threatened nearby homes as hot ash rained down on the area, which is near Germiston. Eyewitnesses said that there were 10 explosions before flames engulfed the depot, leaping hundreds of meters into the air. The blaze could be seen as far away as Boksburg, and it is reported to have been still burning this morning.